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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO 112- BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Stage Set For Chota R. T. Conference In Simla.

OPEN BREACH OF AGREEMENT

Karnatak Peasants Becoming Desperate

NEGOTIATIONS WITH COMMISSIONER.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, May 13.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya of Masulipatam has accepted the presidentsnip of the fifth Karnatak Unification Conference which is meeting at Hukkeri on the 27th instant. The Karnatak ladies Conference is also holding its session the same evening at Hukkeri on the 25th instant. Arrangements for the conference are progressing briskly. Shet Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the Karnatak Provincial Conference will tour throughout Karnatak for about ten days after the Conference. Merchants in every place are awaiting his arrival with great interest and are busy making reception arrangements.

PEASANT SITUATION.

The situation in Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas in Karwar District is threatening disturbance of the peace. Officials are applying section 143 of the Land Revenue Code and are collecting one-fourth fines, etc., in open breach of the Diwakar-Commissioner agreement. One Durgappa Timmappa Duggayyan is a recent victim in point. I reliably learn that negotiations are still going on with the Commissioner for the observance of agreement terms. If they fail the peasants will be driven to desperation.

(For further news on the subject see page 12.)

U. P. GOVT. REMIT RS. 67 LAKHS REVENUE.

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

A press communique issued by the U. P. Government states that remissions of revenue ordered by the Government total nearly 67 lakhs, which will involve a reduction by landlords of rentals amounting to some 220 lakhs.

The Government recognise the very great difficulties both of the tenants and the landlords, and, by this measure, desire to show their active sympathy and give all possible assistance towards making the adjustments needed to meet the sudden and unprecedented fall in prices. The Government now reasonably hope that such influences as have been brought to bear on the tenant to withhold payment of rents will be withdrawn and all will combine to find a peaceful and harmonious solution of the difficulties in which the agricultural population of the Province has been involved by the general fall of prices.—A.P.

ABBAS HILMI

Renounces Claims To Egyptian Throne

LONDON, May 13.

Cairo.—A political sensations has been caused by the announcement that Abbas Hilmi, the ex-Khedive of Egypt has renounced all claims to the throne, and has recognised King Fuad as the legitimate Sovereign.

Abbas Hilmi was deposed in 1914 when Egypt was declared a British protectorate. He has lived in exile at Constantinople and in Switzerland. The document was signed at Lausanne, following the negotiations with the Premier Sidky Pasha.—Reuter.

"The Human Bullet" Reaches Tempelhof Aerodrome

LONDON, May 12.

Berlin.— American Captain Frank Hawks' "The Human Bullet" leaving Croydon at noon arrived at Tempelhof aerodrome at 5.55 p.m. covering the distance at an average speed of 206 miles per hr.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI NOT SURE OF GOING TO LONDON.

Viceroy Holds Meeting Of Federal Structure Committee.

PROMINENT R. T. C. KNIGHTS IN OLYMPIAN HEIGHTS.

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, May 13.

Popular enthusiasm has grown as Mahatma's arrival here has been preceded by a heavy shower of rain, which has laid the dust, and given to farmers on hills their much-needed rain. Simla people have also felt relieved as the weather had become very warm, and they are happy that Mahatmaji was asked by local Congressmen who had reached Kalka to travel by the road car and entire party did so accordingly, and received the most enthusiastic reception "enroute".

Mahatmaji stays at Firgrove, and the local Congress, which insisted on his staying as their guest, has agreed to compromise that though Mahatmaji would stay at Lala Mohanlal's house, he would be the guest of the Congress. This compromise meets every one's approval, because whatever political controversy this house affords a very large accommodation for guests.

I understand that the Viceroy has called a meeting of the Federal Structure Committee members for to-morrow afternoon, at Viceregal, and that his personal interview with Gandhi will take place on Friday.

—:o:—

What Gandhiji Will Do At Simla

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, May 12.

All plans here indicate almost a miniature Round Table Conference in Simla. These are, of course, to be informal discussions only nevertheless every important element, whether representing the point of view of British India or Indian States will be up for consultations. But Gandhiji is not to be spared by Simla people. They want him to address a public meeting. Congress leaders, accordingly approached the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose. Mr. Crump refrred the matter to the Punjab Government who, after much cogitation, have found it difficult to refuse such a request, as it would have patently brought out their opposition to Gandhiji. The result is that a public meeting on the Ridge has been permitted.

WHAT HAPPENED 10 YEARS AGO

When Gandhiji visited Simla ten years ago, he could not be accommodated anywhere and resort was had to spacious Idgah grounds. Then the Ridge was not even mentioned as a possibility. This year Congressmen decided to face issue. They had similar success over Mr. Patel's departure from Simla. This time Mahatma Gandhi has been instrumental in winning for the public right to use the Ridge for public meetings.

ALL NIGHT VIGIL

To-morrow Gandhiji arrives, but it is very uncertain as to how he will travel up to Simla and what time he will arrive Some people have determined to keep men posted all day on the cart road and even keep all night vigil for Mahatma's Darshan.

There will be no procession on his arrival as he will be very tired but the route to the residence of his host will be very crowded. Firgrove, where he is to stay, has now been made ready with elaborate Khaddar fitting and upholstery and Mahatma's party will most probably stay there. Local Congressmen hope to make a final effort to make Gandhiji their guest, but the Mahatma has already found a compromise for them by suggesting that he would be the guest of Congress at Firgrove.

PRESENT DEADLOCK

Gandhiji having committed himself previously Congressmen would probably take his decision without further protest. But the real task of Mahatmaji is not to propagate his creed in Simla, or in these hills, but to feel the pulse of official Simla and let them feel his, so that both sides may know what would be the solution out of the present deadlock. There is every hope that the miniature R. T. C. which will be held here, will give Lord Willingdon sufficient strength to withstand local manoeuvers and arrange for the first batch of delegates, including Gandhiji, to leave by the first week of July.

TOWER OF STRENGTH

The Viceroy has already been in comunication with the Secretary of State on the subject of dates and will let these be known to the delegates. The Viceroy's own Council has also been informed, but, unfortunately, the Viceroy's team is to suffer serious loss. Sir Geoffrey Corbett, though an I.C.S.. was an acquisition to the Council, because of his liberal views and in combination with Sir B. L. Mitter and Sir Joseph Bhore was a source of strength to the Viceroy.

How the balance will tilt with the appointment of his successor remains to be seen, but certainly one of the friends of Gandhi-Irwin agreement and R. T. C. has been forced by real reasons of health to leave the field at such a critical juncture.

When Sir B. L. Mitter leaves

(Continued on page 7.)

LONDON CONGRESS BRANCH RECONSTITUTED

—:o:—

New Committee Preparing Welcome To Mahatma

LONDON, May 12.

The Committee of the London Branch of Congress has been reconstituted, following the resignation of three prominent members owing to disagreement with the Irwin-Gandhi Pact. The New Committee, of which Doctor Mahammadi is President, is preparing a welcome to Mahatma Gandhi and to collaborate with the Congress delegation to the Round Table Conference. It has issued a circular urging members who do not accept the Karachi decision to resign.—Reuter.

MAHATMA RECEIVES LETTER FROM MR. EMERSON.

Not Sure Of Going To London.

SIMLA, May 13.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here at noon, accompanied by Kastarbai Gandhi. He motored from Kalka and was received near Tadevi, by Mr. Mohanlal, his Simla host, and Mr. H.L. Varma, President of the Congress Committee. At the Octroi Post the car was stopped for a minute when a letter from Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary, was handed to him.

STAY AT SIMLA FOR 2 OR 3 DAYS.

Mahatma Gandhi interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press stated that he had received no invitation from the Viceroy but from the Home Secretary. He would stay at Simla for two or three days, possibly longer, and then proceed probably to Nainital.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

Question: Will you be going to London?

Answer: I cannot say yet.

Q: What about the prospect of communal settlement?

A: I have been far too absorbed in affairs in Borsad and therefore, could not tell you.

Q: You might have known of the proceedings of the Conference at Bhopal?

A: No.

Q: Do you expect to attend the informal meeting in Simla of the Indian members of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee?

A: I have no notion.—A. P.

Monks Found Plotting Against New Republic.

EX-KING ALFONSO TO BE PROSECUTED.

HOTELS IN GIBRALTAR FULL OF PANIC-STRICKEN REFUGEES

LONDON, May 13.

Madrid.—Announcing the Government's intention to prosecute ex-King Alfonso (who is at present at Fontainebleau) in connection with the recent disturbances, the Public Prosecutor says that the intimate relationship between ex-King Alfonso and a number of aristocrats must be immediately investigated.

Doctor Albinana, the "Spanish Hitler", was arrested on Tuesday afternoon as also the Committee of the Monarchist Union.—Reuter.

VATICAN'S DEEP CONCERN.

Vatican City.—The deep concern of the Vatican at the events in Spain is revealed in a semi-official statement enunciating the programme for the Spanish Catholics. "Do nothing against the Republic. Vote for the candidates favourable to Catholic principles."—Reuter.

MONKS PLOTTING AGAINST REPUBLIC

LONDON, May 13.

Madrid.—Martial Law has been declared in Granada.

Four persons have been killed and ten wounded at Cordova, where the rioters looted gun-merchants and the police had great difficulty in restoring order.

MONKS PLOTTING.

It is alleged that arms and ammunition were discovered in monasteries at Valencia showing that monks have been plotting against the Republic. Cardinal Segura, whose resignation is being demanded is reported to have fled away from Toledo in a motor car escorted by the police.

The Minister of Finance Signor Prieto explains that the stock exchange has been closed because a well-known financier was trying to cause a collapse with a view to restoration of Monarchy.—Reuter.

Gibraltar Hotels Full Of Panick-Stricken Refugees.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 13.

Gibraltar.—Violent anti-clerical rioting has occurred in towns across the lines. The rowdies at Algeciras, San Roque and La Linea led by the Communists who arrived from Malaga in lorries attacked churches, profaning altars, throwing down images and dragging them into streets with ropes round their necks.

The rioters stopped and burned cars conveying refugees to Gibraltar and mal-treated and robbed their occupants. The hotels here are full of panic-stricken refugees.—Reuter.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN FRANCE.

—:o:—

Eleventh-Hour Surprise

M. BRIAND WITHDRAWS CANDIDATURE.

PARIS, May 13.

A Havas Agency message says that M. Briand has withdrawn his candidature for the Presidency at a second ballot. He goes to Geneva to-morrow.—Reuter.

M. DOUMER SCORES OVER M. BRIAND.

PARIS, May 13.

A Havas Agency message says that in the first ballot in the election of the President of the French Republic by the National Assembly at Versailles, M. Doumer, President of the Senate polled 432 votes and M. Briand 391.—Reuter.

CHINA TO REMAIN REPUBLIC

—:o:—

Nanking Its Permanent Capital

LONDON, May 12.

Nanking.—The People's convention has enthusiastically adopted the provisional constitution stating that China shall remain permanently a republic with Nanking as its permanent capital, and that the Chairman of the National Government (at present Chiang Kai-Shek) shall be elected by the executive committee of the Kuomintang and the Chairman shall nominate the heads of various Yuan and Ministries.—Reuter.

DERAILMENT ON KHYBER RAILWAY.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Rawalpindi, N. W. Railway, wires:—"All trains from Peshawar Cantonment to Landhikhana on the Khyber Railway will be cancelled tomorrow due to the derailment of two bogie vehicles at Medanak; situated between Jamrud and Shangai, blocking the main line.—A.P.

BOMBAY SHALL RETAIN SUPREMACY IN MILL INDUSTRY.

Replanting Of Lancashire's "Scrape" Machinery On Hooghly Banks Won't Do.

PROMINENT INDUSTRIALIST DISPOSES OF "TIMES" STUNT AS SCARE.

The utter failure of the proposed scheme to start textile industry on a large scale in Bengal financed by the Lancashire mill magnates who find home conditions unsuitable for profitable production of cotton fabrics was predicted by a prominent industrialist of Bombay in an interview witn a 'Chronicle" reporter.

"It migh...t be a move to replant the machinery now lying idle in Lancashire on the banks of the Hooghly which may be a good centre for the jute industry but certainly not for the production of cotton fabrics," he declared emphatically.

He was confident that Bombay would retain its supremacy in the mill industry.

ONLY A SCARE.

"There is nothing for Bombay's cotton industry to be afraid of in the proposal to start textile industry on a large scale in Bengal as reported in the "Times of India" by its Calcutta Correspondent," declared a prominent Bombay industrialist interviewed by a reporter of the "Chronicle."

"To me it appears to be a mere journalistic stunt indulged in to create a scare about the future of cotton industry in Bombay," he added.

"TIMES" CORRESPONDENT'S IGNORANCE.

"The "Times" Correspondent has taken great pains to show that there are many advantages in favour of Calcutta to become a centre of textile industry. I doubt the correctness of the reasons advanced by him. It further shows his ignorance of the condition of different industries in India. For any one who knows of the development of industries in India during the last half a century he can say that for reasons which are so obvious Bombay City as well as other centres in the Presidency have developed cotton industry to an extent which no other province will ever be able to do."

"As regards Bengal the jute industry has made remarkable progress and it is doubtful if Calcutta offers any scope for the development of the cotton industry. I should on the contrary think that any efforts to develop cotton industry in Bengal would conflict with the interests of the jute industry which has made Bengal its home. The advantages for developing the textile industry suggested by the writer are flimsy. There is surely much more skilled labour in Bombay and from the point of view of getting raw materials required for the industry as well as distributing the finished products Bombay is decidedly in a better position than Calcutta.

"But the underlying idea of the proposed scheme seems to be the anxiety on the part of the Lancashire mill-owners who find home conditions unsuitable for profitable production to transfer their capital and experience to Bengal" If that is the reason then it amounts to pure and simple investment of their capital by the Lancashire mill magnates and there are hundred and one ways of doing it. It is really difficult to see why they should choose Bengal of all places for starting textile industry on a large scale when the disadvantages with which the industry would be faced there certainly outweigh the flimsy advantages.

FINDING WORK FOR "SCRAP" MACHINERY.

"There may, however, be one possibility and that is of shifting some of the machinery that has now been lying idle in Manchester and Lancashire and replanting it in Bengal. But it is a well-known fact that one of the reasons why Manchester and Lancashire are not able to stand foreign competition is that they have not moved with times in introducing new machinery, and the machinery that is being used by them still is the same that was introduced decades ago. It is really difficult to understand "what wonders Lancashire would achieve if it planted the "scrape" machinery on the Banks of Hooghly which may be a good centre for jute industry but certainly is not so for the production of cotton fabrics.

NOT AFRAID OF ANY RIVALS.

For these reasons I would treat the proposed scheme as a mere journalistic stunt. As regards Bombay's Textile industry, I am confident that it shall ever enjoy its well earned supremacy and there is little reason for us to be afraid of any invasion from Lancashire.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 13.

Previous closing	9.94
To-day's opening	9.83
Difference	.11
To-day's closing	9.81
Difference	—.13
Broach expectation A M	Rs. 179.
Broach expectation July August	Rs. 186

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool May 13.

Previous closing	5.30
To-day's opening	5.28
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.24
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 13.

Silver Ready	13-3/16
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	13-1/8
Higher	1/16

Market:—India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 13.

Vaishak	43-13-0
Jeth	43-10-0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—One CLERK, four CANVASSERS. Good start. Cash security Rs. 100/-. Apply Box No. 914, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5025

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for Accountants' Office. A Gujarati or Marathi with knowledge of Accounts preferred. Apply stating minimum salary required to Box No. 915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5026

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS for Swadeshi Hand Woven Cloth. Pay Rs. 50/- plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. For terms apply with anna stamp. M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay
A R5023

WANTED—COMPETENT ORGANISER for Life Insurance Company, for Bombay and Suburban District, on handsome salary, only experienced men need apply Box No. 899, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5021

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE or a B. T. to work as an ASSISTANT MASTER in the Palanpur High School on a salary of Rs. 60—5/2—100. The post is not a permanent one at present, but the candidate selected, may, after a period of probation for one year, be asked to continue in service for some years more. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc. to the HEAD MASTER, Palanpur High School, Palanpur.
A 3001

WANTED CANVASSING AGENT for Swadeshi Piece-goods. Pay Rs. 75/. Apply in person or by Post with one anna stamp to MONEY & Co., Opp. Fire Brigade Byculla, Bombay 8.
A R5014

WANTED—A STORE KEEPER for our Piece-goods show room, Security Rs. 2,500/ Pay Rs. 75/. Apply to Box No. 910 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5013

WANTED—Deputy Organisers on Rs. 100 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to organise selling agencies of Perfumeries, Soaps, Matches, Tea, Patent Medicines etc., etc. in different places. Persons ready to invest Rs. 250 or such and join at once need apply with anna stamp to: INLAND TRADERS (INDIA) LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus. PAITHANNKER, Post Rajuri, Poona.
E R 4872

Machinery, Tools, Etc

FOR SALE—TOBACCO CUTTING MACHINE, German make working hand and power. THE BHARAT TOBACCO CO., Andheri, Veshava Road.
N R5017

Profession.

EARN MONEY through New York Cotton Specialist Professor SHROFF'S one sure figure calculated by American astrological system. Daily correct result guaranteed, opposite "Pigeonstand," 5, Mint Road, near G.P.O.
P R5027

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Legal Notices.

CORRECTION.

In the advertisement appearing under my signature in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th instant, the boundaries of the property described therein should be read with the word WEST in place of the word East, and the word EAST in place of the word West.

GAJANAN S. PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
3004

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEMSHEDJI EDULJI BAMJI, of Vile-Parle, has agreed to sell to my client Mr. SHIVJI DHARAMSI SHETHIA, of Bombay, the piece of land, admeasuring 924 square yards, being the amended and newly constituted Final Plot Number 100 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, as per Salsette Development Officer's letter of Sanction No. L. N. D. 4806 dated 9th of May, 1929, together with the structures thereon known as "Jer Villa," free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or the structures thereon, or any portion thereof (or in the piece of land in lieu of which the said Final Plot is allotted under the said Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle) by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 13th day May, 1931.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
3003

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.,
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum.

Endowment Rs. 20
and
Whole Life Rs. 25/-

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars please apply:
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, ARTICLES ETC., OF THE JARI EMBROIDERY AND SILK GOODS SHOP AT BHULESHWAR NEAR LAL MANDIR, CARRIED ON IN THE NAME OF BALKISSONDAS KARSONDAS TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2705 of 1930 (Javantilal Nanabhai vs. Bai Champagavri) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 1st June next at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises at Bhuleshwar near Lal Mandir

All the Stock-in-Trade, furniture, articles etc., of the Jari, embroidery and silk goods shop carried on in the name of Balkissondas Karsondas together with its good-will in one lot as a going concern or in separate lots.

The above shop will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. B. G. PAREKH & Co.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

30, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE, CLEANING MACHINERIES & SPARE PARTS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidator of the Orient Cotton Co., Ltd., now in voluntary liquidation Messrs. B. G. PAREKH and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by the Public Auction the machineries of the above Company, such as 30 valuable cotton waste cleaning machines, electric motor 45 H.P., 1 Willow machine and complete spare parts, etc., etc., at Connaught Road, Byculla, behind Maharatha Hospital on THURSDAY, the 21st of this month at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property on view.

50 p. c. deposit and delivery within 8 days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Solicitors for the Liquidator of the above Company at their office at No. 4, Oak Lane, Fort.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

P.S.—Good opportunity to the buyers.

Amusements

PATHE
NEXT SATURDAY
Helen Twelvetrees
AND
FRED SCOTT
OF
Grand Parade Fame
in
THE MOST STUPENDOUS CIRCUS ATTRACTION EVER PRODUCED.
SWING HIGH SWING HIGH
Six New Song Hits
With My Guitar and You
There's Happiness over the Hill.
Do you think that I could grow on you
It must be Love
Shoo the Hoo-Doo Away.
The Former's Daughter.
and the Biggest Cast on Record
ALL TALKING SINGING DANCING
It Breaks All Records
WALK UP! WALK UP!!

Amusements.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Charming heroine of "Rio Rita," Bebe Daniels.
in
"LOVE COMES ALONG"

OPERA HOUSE.
6-30 and 10 P. M.
THE UNKNOWN LOVER
A Tense Dramatic Story.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
MARRIED IN HOLLYWOOD
with enchanting Viennese music by Oscar Straus.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAURICE
CHEVALIER
in
"THE BIG POND"

"THE COMBAT"
DEEPENS
OH, YE BRAVE, WHO RUSH TO GLORY, OR THE GRAVE!
* * * * * *
UNBLEMISHED LET ME LIVE, OR DIE UNKNOWN;
O GRANT AN HONEST FAME, OR GRANT ME NONE!"
is the motto behind the
MEHTA-LUHAR'S SENSATIONAL STUNT PICTURE
"THE COMBAT"
featuring Messrs. Navinchandra, Apte and Miss CHANDRI.
Commences on the 16th at the IMPERIAL.

PATHE CINEMA
4, 6-30 & 10.
Genevieve Tobin—Conrad Nagel
Zazu Pitts and Slim Summerville
IN

Genevieve Tobin will tell you how to win 'em and scold 'em and hold 'em in the most delicious picture of the year.
ALSO
A Two Reel All Talking Comedy
AND
Pathe Super Sound Gazette
INCLUDING
THE AMATEUR GRAND NATIONAL

Rivals The Rainbow
in colour is the pronouncement of the critics for technicolour of this film which thrills with radient Beauties
GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY
100 Per Cent. Natural Colour
ALL TALKING SINGING
DANCING
Triumph of the Screen
Watch for Sunday 17th May
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

RIALTO TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
SYNCOPATED!
SOPHISTICATED!
SPARKLING!
SONG-LADEN!
SPEAKING SCREEN SUCCESS!
HIGH SOCIETY BLUES
STARRING
JANET GAYNOR
AND
CHARLES FARRELL
DELIGHTFUL SONG HITS!
WESTERN ELECTRIC TALKIE EQUIPMENT.

FAMOUS INDIAN SINGER
A. N. BOSE
will give his final concert of Hindustani songs, gazals, thumri etc.,
SUNDAY, 6 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL FAIR
AND
AMUSEMENT PARK
Opp. Central Station, Bellasis Road
MARSHALL THE MODERN HERCULES
IN FEATS OF GIANT STRENGTH
Rs. 1,000 Reward for any person who can perform the same feats.
NIGHTLY ATTRACTIONS.
Russian Dancer, Boxing Exhibitions, Magic, Skating, Dancing, Etc., Etc., Etc.
ADMISSION 2 ANNAS.

ROMEO AND JULIET THEIR DEATHLESS ROMANCE NOW FINDS A MODERN COUNTERPART AT THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
WHEN
GRETA GARBO
GRETA GARBO
TALKS
IN
ROMANCE
ROMANCE
A SURGING
ROMANCE
OF LOVE DENIED!
A M. G. M. ALL-TALKING PICTURE

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 13.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—23rd May.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May 15th June.
Banking Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 July.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 277.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 87 7/8.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 86
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.86 5/16 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/4 13th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 12th inst.
London/Paris 124.30 12th inst.
London/Belgium 34.97 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 12th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4.4.9 3/4 11th instant 4.4.9 3/4 12th instant.
Silver London Ready 13 1/16 11th inst. 13 1/8 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 11th inst. 13 1/16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/4 11th inst 28 1/2 12th inst.
London Discount's 3 Mos 2 5/15 p.c. 11th inst. 2 5/16 p.c. 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/8 p.c. 11th inst. 2 3/8 p.c. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 p.c. 3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

—o—

Bombay, May 12.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
May 4s. 7 1/2 up 1/4d.
July 4s. 7 1/2d. up 1/8d.
Oct. 4s. 8 1/2d. up 1/4d.
CHICAGO WHEAT.
May $82-5/8 unchanged.
July $63-7/8 up 7/8.
Sept. $63 up 5/8.
LONDON LINSEED.
May-June £8-13-9 up sh. 1/3d.
Market quiet.
ARGENTINE LINSEED.
July 11.10 up 13.
Aug. 11.25.
Market firm.
LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Sept.-Dec. Sh. 16/7 1/2d. down 3d.
Market steady at the decline.
NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 123 up 1.
Sept. 131 unchanged.
Dec. 139 unchanged.
Market steady.
WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago).
"Prices advanced on buying by cash houses, the strength of outside markets and unfavourable crop reports. Closed steady."

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 12.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord. 0-3-0.
London Tin Corporation Ord. 0-9-6.
Turner and Newall 1-6-0.
Associated Electric Industries 0-19-3 XD.
Attock Oil 0-12-6.
Associated Portland Cement 1-1-9.
Underground Electric Railways 1-1-0.
Electric Supply Corporation 2-7-3.
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord. 0-10-6.
Beira Railways 0-10-0.
County of London Electric Supply, Ord. 2-4-6.
Marconi International Marine 1-11-10-1/2.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co., Ord. 2-10-0.
General Elec. Ord. 2-0-0.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves 3-7-6.
L. and N. E. Rly. 4 per cent 2nd Pref. 27-0-0.
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dol. 9.
Malavalam Plantations 0-7-0.
British Burma Petroleum 0-3-9.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate 0-16-6.
British S. Africa (Chartered) 1-3-3.
Panang Consolidated Ord. 0-4-3.
Wm. Cory and Son 2-9-0.
Market rather weaker.
Stock of rubber in the U. K.: 139,528 tons.
Increase on week 1,090 tons.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.
(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.)
Bombay, May 12.

PRICES PER TON:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 65.
PRICES PER CWT.:—
Farina Supra Rs. 6-12; Epsom Salt Rs. 3|12; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6|2; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 5|6; Maize Starch, Pearl, Continental Rs. 8|4; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10|8; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14|10; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3|4; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German small packing Rs. 7-12; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9|4; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8|4; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8|4; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 36|8; Soda Ash, Dharangdhra Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 31|8; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32|8; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26|8.
PRICES PER LB.:—
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0|8|3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0|7|6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0|6|0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0|5|0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0|5|0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0|5|6.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, May 1[illegible]
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready [illegible] 374/- per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready [illegible] 18/- per case of 34 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready [illegible] per ton.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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5 per cent. Commission to Can vers on first 12 months' subs tion.
details apply for a copy of
SADANAND DESAI, and TREASURER.

DEHRA DUN TO RESUME CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE?

—:o:—

Sequel To A Political Prosecution

Mr. Maharbir Tyagi President Disttrict Congress Committee, Dehra Dun has issued the following statement with regard to the political prosecution of 10 Congress Volunteers of Rikhikesh and their judgment, convictions and sentences, some accused were sentenced to one year's R. I. and some to 5 months R. I. each, under various Sections of the I. P. C. i.e. 448, 452, 352, 504, 506.

The Prosecution case was that one Shyama, a tender boy of about 14 years who was a cigarette seller in Rikhikesh, complained that the Congress Volunteers picktted his shop and abused him for selling foreign Cigarettes. The complainant was examined under Section 164 Criminal P. C. by Mr. Zafar Mohammad Khan Subdivisional Magistrate, and there the only charge laid against the accused was that they abused him. It is significant that this complainant publicly tendered an apology and acknowledged in a public meeting at Rikhikesh that he was selling foreign cigarettes against the terms of the compromise effected between the Congress and the shop-keepers of the town. In pursuance of the promises made by the complainant the picketing was withdrawn from his shop and there was a mutual understanding. The Police however did not look favourably over this arrangement and they proceeded to prosecute all the accused. The case was tried by Mr. Acton, District Magistrate Dehra Dun.

NO CROSS-EXAMINATION

On the day, the prosecution evidence was closed, the learned court framed a charge sheet of all the accused and did not specically ask any accused if he wished to cross-examine any prosecution witnesses or make any statement, nor fixed any date for the next hearing on which the accused may instruct the court as to what witnesses were intended to be cross-examined. As the date of defence was 30th April, Counsel for the accused gave an application asking permission to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses after the charge sheet, which the accused could do as a matter of right. The D. M. rejected the application on the strength of an old and long exploded ruling that cross-examination after the chargesheet should be done then and there, and as it was not done that very day, the accused's application means the delaying of justice. I am assured by lawyers who can speak with authority on the subject that ordinarily the court should have fixed the next date for merely informing the court as to what witnesss were going to be examined, unless he made that enquiry forthwith for reasons to be recorded by him. The D. M. however did nothing of the kind and proceeded arbitrarily.

The lawyers for the accused saw no utility in appearing for them any further. The case was adjurned to 2-5-31 at the instance of the prosecution. Though the request of the lawyer for the accused that he would not be able to appear on 2-5-31 was ignored.

On 2-5-31 the trial was concluded summarily, and after the judgment was delivered, and the court rose, the accused when being taken out of the court, shouted "Bande Mataram". The Court then again resumed its seat and the accused were recalled. Without any further formalities of a trial 6 months' R. I. was added to the sentence of 8 Volunteers, evidently for shouting the national slogans. Upon this second conviction, the Volunteers again shouted "Bande Mataram." Again the court sat and called in only one of the accused and fined him Rs. 200/. "Band Mataram" was again shouted, but this time the court did not summon them.

The defence contention was that it was peaceful picketing and the allegation that the accused indicated by touching the cigarettes with their hands, that these foreign cigarettes should not be sold, constitutes in law a tresspass, is too technical for any serious notice.

COPIES OF JUDGMENT NOT AVAILABLE.

The appellate Court could not be moved so far, as copies of judgment have not been furnished and an application given by Mr. Jainti Pershad, Mukhtar, has been rejected on the ground that after the close of the case he had no "locus standie" to apply for a copy of the judgment. An application for inspection of the record was also submitted but it is learnt that the file is at the residence of the D. M.

NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

My impression is that the Gandhi-Irwin truce is being ignored both in the letter and spirit thereof and thus my Committee is being forced to pursue its old programme of Civil disobedience. I this subject and am anxiously awaiting his instructions in the matter. In the meantime my Committee has decided to stick to the terms of the truce.

RESTRICTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS.

I am reliably informed that all our letters and telegrams to Congress Leaders and Press are subjected to a strong censor and scrutiny. Orders have just been issued to serve a notice upon me under section 144 (gagging me) for two months. Under the above circumstances, I don't hope any peace for the poor little district of Dehra Dun.

DUTCH PAPER'S INSOLENCE

Attack On Mahatmaji.

The "Justice" (Madras) writes:- A correspondent from Batavia sends us a cutting of a leading article from a Dutch newspaper, "The Java Weekly Review," which seems to have hazy and hysterical ideas about Indian questions. He tells us that Indian circles there are considerably agitated over the offensive language used in the article. He adds that the Dutch laws are so stringent that they can deport any man without giving any reasons whatsoever, and therefore people are afraid to raise their voices in protest. The offensive passage to which he takes exception, may be quoted "The Java Weekly Review" after recalling certain statements of Gandhiji about Bhagat Singh's execution says.

"Despite all this and many more like instances wnich this so-called educated native has never failed to bring before the Indian population the almost unbelievably stupid Home Government continue to prate of peace and the bright future of India, little realizing that the seditious screechings of this parrot native do not make for a better understanding between Great Britain and India, but are with monkey cunning calculated to segregate any decent feeling the general population may feel for the British Raj ....Those who know anything of India and its population and the enormous conflicting forces which have to be contended with and controlled in the course of Government, will only too well realize that the dangerous oratory of Gandhi and the crass stupidity of the Labour Government coupled with the immense ignorance is not only doing India the gravest and cruelest ill, but also helping to destroy the power and the glory of the entire British Empire."

Our correspondent further points out that the British Consul at Batavia did not protest against such an insulting articles, and says that India must have its own Consuls and Trade Commissioners. This is going to be realised in a short time, and when that is done, we hope our representatives in foreign countries will stand for the self-respect of the country and see that such ill-judged and insulting comments do not appear in the papers.

Men Flogged To Death And Other Horrors On "Devils's Island"

Revelations of the conditions on Devil's Island, the French penal colony, that will make the average man's blood run cold, are being published shortly by G. P. Putnam's Ltd.

The writer of the book is an American, Mr. W. E. Allison-Booth. He is in England at present, on his way to France, in the hope that the French Government will take action against him, in the form of either a libel action or an inquiry.

Mr. Allison-Booth lived in the colony for four months, and spent ten days in the dungeons.

"I had called at the Islands, as second officer on the s.s. "Surinam," three times, and my curiosity was aroused," he told a "Daily Herald" representative. "So I went back again as an ordinary sailor, pretended to lose my ship, and to be compelled to wait on the island till she returned.

"My pretence was believed, and I was allowed to mix with the convicts and the soldiers.

"I saw four men murdered by a high official.

"One was flogged to death—for no reason. One attacked a soldier who had spent on him, was taken into the virgin jungle and manacled to a tree, where he died.

"I saw a man flogged until he became unconscious, and then for ten minutes more till he died.

"I saw men put into cages about 3ft. 6in. and 2ft. 6in. wide, and left there for 36 hours.

"At first a man's only thought on Devil's Island is of escape. Afterwards all he wants is to commit suicide. There are about ten suicides a month."

WOMEN AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

A Bradford Woman's Position.

—:o:—

"I have been making inquiries in many directions regarding the admission of lady members, and have received a definite ruling from the London Stock Exchange that such applications should be refused."

This is a sentence in a letter from the secretary of the Bradford Stock Exchange in answer to a woman's application for membership, and all those who are keeping count of the milestones in Women's progress to equality should make a note of the date, February 30, 1930. Rulings as definite, and to the same effect, have been made by the defenders of other masculine fortresses to be rescinded in an extraordinary short time.

One cannot feel sure that even the London Stock Exchange will not presently have to open its doors.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

The woman in this case is Miss E. Midgley, of Bradford, who has had more than twenty years' responsible experience in the offices of stock and share brokers—she was nineteen years with one firm,—and who finds that because she is not a member of the Bradford Stock Exchange she cannot become a partner in a stock-broking business. Miss Midgley is at present paying a visit to London, and is meeting representatives of various women's societies who, like Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., have been greatly interested in the soundness of her position, and in the obstacles put in her way.

Talking to a representative of the "Manchester Guardian," Miss Midgley said that in her desire to be admitted to the Bradford Stock Exchange she had the support of a good many leading citizens, including Alderman Kathleen Chambers, the Deputy, Lord Mayor of Bradford. Her experience, and the responsible work she had been doing for many years, fully qualified her for admission to the Bradford Stock Exchange, and she believed that the only bar was the fact she was a woman.

It was possible, she admitted, that the London Stock Exchange which had given such a definite ruling believed that a woman could not stand the strain its members have to face. But that argument did not apply to the provincial exchanges, and certainly not to the one in Bradford. It has not twenty members, and they only meet for less than half an hour twice a day.

DUBLIN EXCHANGE.

Miss Midgley said there was only one stock exchange in these islands that has admitted a woman. The Dublin Stock Exchange has had a woman member for several years. She knows of two women in a Lancashire town who belong to the Provincial Stock Brokers' Association but she herself cannot live at a certain distance from a stock exchange are eligible.

"The point about being a member of a stock exchange," she said, "is that it really is a guarantee to the public that one acts honourably and has a definite financial backing. It also makes it possible for one to become a partner in a business; without such membership that is impossible."

The London women who had heard of Miss Midgley's attempt to secure this privilege, and had sympathised, will give her a more hearty support now that they have met her, for she combines a quiet pleasant manner with an air of efficiency and good sense.

ISLAMIC ART.

Progress In India.

"The most characteristic feature of Islamic art is derived from its inherent quality, partly derived form the principles of its religious doctrine and partly from the peculiarity of Arab temperament and the climatic conditions of Arabia," said Mr. O.C. Ganguly in an address on "The Principles of Islamic Art," at a meeting of the Calcutta Rotary Club.

One of the leading characteristics of this school of art, said Mr. Ganguly was derived from the peculiar history and the methods of the propagation of the Islamic religion. The Arab hordes, which within a very few years overran very large tracts of three continents, did not bring with them any traditions of art or any materials which could build up an art.

Islam freely and indiscriminately appropriated and adopted from races and countries conquered by them the current and prevailing artistic forms and art traditions of the conquered people. By forced conversions of different groups of artistic community highly skilled craftsmen of diverse nationalities and schools were annexed, at one stroke for the benefit of the development of Islamic culture and passed automatically within the boundaries of Islam.

INDIAN TALENT.

In all parts of the Islamic world, proceeded Mr. Ganguly, in Egypt or in Spain, in Persia or in Turkey, in India or in China, despite superficial local variations, all the forms of Islamic architecture were fundamentally and typically alike. A collonaded court, a dome and a minaret these were the characteristic vocabulary of its architectural language.

In India, Islam did not hesitate to adopt and utilise the existing Indian artistic talent and Akbar in founding the Moghul School of Indian Painting brought together in his Imperial studio at Delhi a large number of native Indian pictures from existing artistic centres of Gwalior Rajputana, Gujerat, and other places. Indeed more than 80 per cent of the so-called Moghul painters in the Court of the Moghuls were Hindus and hardly 20 per cent. were Moslems.

The one outstanding quality, continued Mr. Ganguly, which distinguished Islamic art from all other forms of art was its rejection of the forms of nature. The so-called Koranic injunction against the use of natural forms—human, animal or vegetable—inspire the Moslem artist to build up a new order of aesthetic expression, in which imitation, representation or reproduction of natural forms had no place.

A CONDEMNATION.

It was generally believed, added Mr. Ganguly, that this prohibition against the use of images of living forms was derived from the text of the Koran itself. That was not strictly accurate. The text bearing on the point suggested that "wines games of chance, and statues are an abomination of Satan's handiwork, therefore avoid them." The real object of the prohibition was the avoidance of idolatory.

The theological basis of the condemnation had to be sought not in the Koran itself, but in the "Hadith" or traditional sayings of the Prophet in which the Prophet was reported to have said that painters would be very severely punished by God on the day of judgment. But this prohibition against the representation of natural forms had not prevented the Islamic artist from deriving his materials from the existing vocabulary of national forms.—"Mussalman."

BUICK LEADERSHIP . . .

established by concrete figures

Below is a list of the 1,532,691 Buick cars registered for service in 1930, according to the last available official registration reports. The first column gives the year of production. The second column shows the number of cars from each year's total production now in service. The third column gives the age of each group of cars.

Note that there is one Buick 26 years old, one 25 years old, and ten 24 years old . . . all are in active operation today

Year built	Buicks in use today	Number of years old
1904	1	26
1905	1	25
1906	10	24
1907	3	23
1908	17	22
1909	12	21
1910	39	20
1911	29	19
1912	99	18
1913	160	17
1914	609	16
1915	1,643	15
1916	5,011	14
1917	9,984	13
1918	16,543	12
1919	15,388	11
1920	33,829	10
1921	21,538	9
1922	64,185	8
1923	133,879	7
1924	136,176	6
1925	147,111	5
1926	218,563	4
1927	228,913	3
1928	199,373	2
1929	165,462	1
TOTAL BUICK REGISTRATION IN U. S.		1,532,691
SECOND CAR IN U. S. (In Buick's price range)		770,000
THIRD CAR IN U. S. (In Buick's price range)		676,159

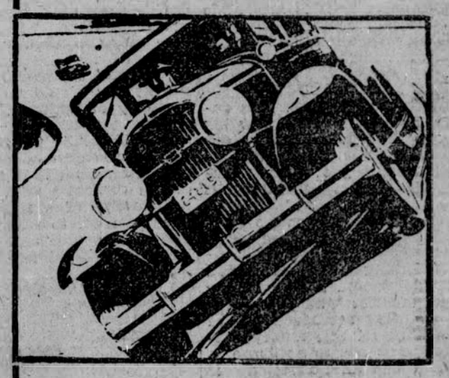
Totals include cars registered up to August 1st, 1930.

The remarkable record of a remarkable car

THE table printed on the left reveals the amazing record which has established Buick leadership throughout the world...1,532,691 Buick cars were registered for service in U.S.A. alone in 1930, according to the latest available official registration reports.

This record proves conclusively that Buick has been building soundly and well for over a quarter of a century.

Buick has now entered the eight cylinder field and produced a remarkable Straight Eight. An amazing feature of the new car is its ultra-luxurious Syncro-Mesh Transmission, which assures smooth, silent, non clash shifting of all gears, at all speeds, at the touch of a finger!



Picture shows one of the dramatic tests to which the Buick Eight was subjected on the General Motors test course for three years

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"Behind The Scenes"

SILENT SCREEN IMPOSSIBLE IN FUTURE

Maintains Mr. A. A. Walter.

Mr. A. A. Walter, Director and Secretary, Pathe Threatres India, has not, by any chance, remained as a name unknown either to the screen trade and industry or to the large number of theatre-goers who have cared to know his directing influence in the theatre on Lamington Road, Mr. A. A. Watters is not vaguely dissatisfied or enthusiastic the abstract. He wants to answer helpfully many questions which "remain unanswe His clear explanation of the production and display of sound-pictures as well as the present position as the "big" producers view it should be more than evidence and more than proof.

It is proposed in the few articles to be published on this page from time to time, to take the general cinema-going public behind the scenes. There, no doubt, are an enormous number of questions which come to the minds of the average Picture-fan which remain unanswered and, doubtless, any of the queries which will be brought up from time to time in these articles will prove of interest to the general public.

It will be of interest to the writer, and no doubt of interest to the readers of this page, if letters commenting upon the various facts laid down in these articles are sent to the Editor. Some of these, I understand, can be published where space provides and, in any case all letters will be answered.

First of all, there are still a fairly large number of people who prefer the silent picture, and it becomes necessary to pass a few remarks upon the pictures of to-day, comparing sound and silent, and showing why it is impossible or almost impossible, to-day to screen silent pictures, and why it will be quite impossible in the future.

THE BIG PRODUCERS.

The screening of pictures is entirely in the hands of a few big Producers in America. They decided two years ago to discontinue the making of silent pictures. This was a natural result of the introduction of sound. The smaller Producers were forced to follow suit, with the result that enormous sums were invested in recording apparatus and sound studios, and further large sums in theatres all over the world for the reproduction of sound. With all this money invested—and it has to be borne in mind that the total invested is probably the largest sum invested in any industry in the world—it is certain that the people who control the situation are not going to allow silent films to creep in. The position to-day is that only silent versions are made of sound pictures. If you try to imagine what most of the sound pictures would be like without the sound, you can readily realize what poor prospects there are for any silent versions. Therefore, within, say two years, there will be practically no silent pictures running.

Although this situation has been forced upon the public, the public will gain in the long run, and, although a year ago, many people had much to say against sound pictures, there are very few now who criticize them adversely. We can say then that sound pictures have definitely come to stay, and the next point is to criticize the types of pictures which are being produced, and to ascertain what type of pictures the public require.

EVOLUTION OF TALKING-PICTURE.

The first talking picture made was a combination of singing, talking and dancing, and it was soon realized that the musical effect was far in advance of the vocal effect. Consequent on this discovery; the majority of pictures made during the first year were spectacular, and contained numerous singing items. Beauty choruses were a feature of almost every picture, and this type of picture was the craze in America. Engineers of every Company producing sound equipment, concentrated their efforts on producing a better intelligibility of voice and, it can safely be said, with great success. Any regular picture-goer will admit that the average picture of to-day is a long way ahead of the average picture of a year ago. With various discoveries applied to the talking picture apparatus giving that desired effect with voice, naturally the producers devoted their energies to the pro- then we had a large number of pictures in succession of either social drama or, what is best known to the public as, "Thrillers." Comedy was thrown in, and these were better appreciated, generally by the average person.

To-day, in America, there is very little outlet for the average revue type, and it must be borne in mind that the Producers, who obtain a very large percentage of their income from America, study their wants first.

WHAT INDIA PREFERS.

If a census were taken in India from the people who patronize English and American talking picture houses, it would probably be found that the spectacular picture, with plenty of singing and dancing, is still the most popular, after which comes the Comedy. This is, more or less, a natural state of affairs in India and countries in the East, as compared with Western countries. A day's work in India is certainly much more tiring than a day's work in England, and when a person is tired out and goes to a place of amusement for relaxation, he, naturally, requires something light. Opinions of the public on the type of picture they required would certainly be very interesting, but it is doubtful if their requirements can be met properly, owing to the necessity of taking what comes along.

MARVELS OF SOUND.

Enormous criticisms have been passed on sound. It is the habit of the general public, as soon as the novelty of a fresh invention has worn off, to take it as a matter of course and forget entirely the marvels attached to it. If you think for a while about talking pictures, and what you would have said had someone told you that they saw a picture and the people spoke, say five years ago, you would have thought it incredible. To-day, because they have been on the market for several years, you do not even see anything out of the ordinary. It is, therefore, not out of place to pass a few remarks on the question of sound reproduction, to show what theatre Managers are up against to give their patrons a good performance.

Miss Chandri, the leading star in "The Combat," Mehta-Luhar picture to run at Vishnu Cinema from 16th.

Sound pictures are made sometimes with the sound on the film itself, and sometimes on discs in the same manner as ordinary gramophone records. The sound on disc method is not popular, and practically all pictures which are being produced now are being made with sound film. If you look at the screen in a theatre, you will find that in some cases, and in the majority of cases, the screen for the purpose of show-

(Continued on page 10.)

Miss Sultana in "Wages of Sin," Sharada picture to run from 16th at Vishnoo Cinema.

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

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By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Unbalanced Opinion

Srimati Sarojini Naidu, in Bombay, Sjt. Kalelkar, Bhavnagar and Syt. Harin Chattopadhyaya, in Madras, expressed, last week, their views on Art. Srimati Sarojini believed that art was not less important a national regenerative agency than any other aspect or phase of national endeavour. She went further. She said that artistic endeavours, as for example, represented by Syt. Raghavachari and his Bangalore amateurs were to be preferred to the spectacular display of national sentiments. Syt. Kalelkar, during his speech at Bhavnagar, maintained that music, literature and art were only a "ceremony". Syt. Harin Chattopadhyaya went to the other end of the pole. He maintained that "art is as great as the so-called politics." Through art we can, he added, "bring about greater freedom than through nationalism which is another name of capitalistic exploitation." Srimati Sarojini Naidu's views are, apparently, rational and balanced. Syt. Kalekar's views are, strangely, inconsistent in one who has acquired reputation as a literature and more, particularly, inconsistent in one directly responsible for a big educational institution. Syt. Harin's views are equally unbalanced. We want neither solcalled" art nor "so-called politics." If the nation is to win freedom for reconstruction it must win it through all the agencies which promote the complete development of all the faculties, intellectual, social, political, educational, economic, as well as cultural. The unbalanced expression of one phase of national life could only be emphasised by those whose view of life is one-sided. If art and politics are the theme only for verbal expression they soon, acquire the tinsel glamour of art and politics "so-called."

Recorded Music

Prof. Mangeshrao Telang, during the course of his speech at B.B.R. Asiatic Society referred to "Bharata" scale of Indian Music to the "Kafi" that as well as to the number of Shrutis. Prof. Telang's theories might to students of Indian music appear bold if not reckless. They may thus be left for further discussion and elucidation by them. But Prof. Telang, is, to some of us, more important as an artiste than as a professor. And, if the Gramophone Co. is on the alert and wishes to promote the taste for higher standards in Indian Music it must not lose any time. Prof. Telang's skill must now be recorded in permanent form. He is one of the few of the talented "binkars" left to us.

Great Help

The series of article by Mr. A. A. Walter, Director, and Secretary, Pathe India Theatres Ltd., published here to-day are, surely, a great help to all interested in the systematic study and advancement of the theatre in India. They should be studied, not read only.

"INDIAN DRAMATIC GUILD"

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Dance And Play.

In New York

"A Night in India" described as a variety show comprising a dance recital, a one-act play and a series of tableaux, will be presented at the Roerich Museum, Riverside Drive and 103d. Street, next Saturday evening. The production of Nirmal A. Das, who will appear on the dance programme, assisted by Marian Dyke. Mr. Das is also the author of the play, a gypsy sketch entitled "Stolen from Heaven."

The production is planned by Mr. Das as the first step toward the establishment of an India Dramatic Guild in New York.

"TALKIES" WITH NO NOISE

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New Device Perfected

Clear sound reproduction, which has taxed the ingenuity of motion-picture recording engineers since the advent of talking films is being widely adopted. The latest event is that Hugh McDowell, youthful recording engineer, has perfected a device which he says eliminates 98 per cent of the "frying" and "spitting" ground noises so annoying to audiences.

McDowell, whose invention has been adopted by the Photophon system of recording, explains that the present "frying" noise come from imperfections, dirt and abrasions showing through the clear sections of the sound track.

By eliminating these clear sections entirely during speech pauses, the engineer has done away with the greatest bar to perfect reproduction. The McDowell process makes all but the speech lines opaque so that there is no possibility of dirt of abrasions being translated into the crackling sounds now heard in motion-picture theaters, it is declared.

The noise eliminator is completely automatic in operation. It consists of an eletromagnetic shutter which is influenced by the frequency and volume of sound vibrations.

When speech is picked up by the microphone, the shutter bobs back and forth. During silent moments the shutter automatically closes the light aperture which impresses the voice image onto the track. By this mean the sound track is kept opaque, thus making it impossible to reproduce any dirt of defects in the film.

The first practical application of the eliminator is being conducted in the filming of "The Woman Between" featuring Lily Damita, under the direction of Victor Schertzinger.—"Los Angeles Times."

Berlin's Open-Air Theatre

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Work on Berlin's open-air theatre is nearing completion, and the first performance will be given on May 22, two days before Whitsunday, when Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be presented. There will be two performances, at 4 and 7 o'clock, on Whitsunday and Whitmonday, when Gerhart Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell" will be given as the second play. The theater, which is being built in Friedrichshagen, will seat 800 spectators.

Music Festival

—:o:—

In "Bad Homburg"

Under the patronage of the American Ambassador, Frederic M. Sackett, Bad Homburg in the Taunus, the favourite resort of the late king Edward VII, will hold an American music festival from July 6 to 9. The Radio Symphony Orchestra will play. Irving Schwerke, the well-known American music critic of Paris, will give a lecture on the histor of music in America. The soloists will be Fred Patton," baritone of the Metropolitan Opera, and Frank Mannheimer, pianist, of Chicago. The orchestra, conducted by Ostar Holgel, will present for the first time compositions by Sowerby, Hanson and MacKinley.

SPEECH STRENGTHENS WIT

"Talkies" Are Better Education.

Than Text-Books

The Dictionary as an authority is becoming more and more a prime factor in talking drama from day today, scenarists are becoming grammarians, and hundreds of idioms, when translated to the screen, are to-day being translated into proper English.

Better speech on the talking screen has become one of the orders of the day in the "talkies."

As an example of the care with which writers to-day have to check on their grammar, a line in Grace Moore's first starring picture, at the Metro-Goldyn-Mayer studios, might be considered. Reginald Denny, in one scene was supposed to say to her—"I have to tell you the truth—don't I?"

Then the grammarian, in person of the research expert, chimed in, "That line shifts from one verb to the other in the same sentence," was the objection. Denny insisted that the dictionary wouldn't sanction that. Consultation of authorities followed.

"I have to tell you the truth—haven't I?" was the way Denny finally said the line.

"Had we been using idiomatic English," said Franklin, "We would not have hod to worry so much, but the story is one based on the life of Jenny Lind, and, though Miss Moore speaks in English, in the play, it's Swedish. Therefore, no idioms can be used, and no slurring of the rules of grammar are permissable."

In songs, too, proper English is becoming a prime essential. Arthur Freed and Clifford Gray, both famous lyric writers, Freed author of "Wedding of the Painted Doll" and "Broadway Melody" verses, and Gray of "The Rogue Son's" lyrics both have abandoned any idiomatic misuse of English in their work. "Every lyric we write has to conform to rules of good English" says Gray.

Lionel Barrymore, director and former star, asserts that to his mind the trend toward perfect use of English in all dialogue is a healthy one. "Young people," he says, "Ape the manners of those they see and hear on the screen, —and good grammar in pictures will do more to teach it than all the text books in the schools."

Joe Farnham, ace dialogue writers, states that wit, expressed in good grammar, is far more effective than in colloquialisms or slovenly English. "Of course," he says, "you have to characterize with Grammar. Wallace Berry, as the thug in "The Big House," could not speak good grammar in that character, but by having Robert Montgomery adher to it, as well as Chester Morris, his bad grammar was a lesson by sheer contrast."

And in the meantime, scenarists are buying dictionaries.

DANCE MUSIC

Finds Emancipation

By Jack Hylton

(Conductor Of The World Famous Dance Orchestra)

Whenever you see quotation marks round the word "Jazz" you can depend upon it that a dance musician is talking. It is just his way of saying that he does not think the word properly describes modern dance music, but that he concedes the public still insists on using the objectionable expression.

The dance musician claims that jazz died years ago, and that he is right to scrap the word is perfectly evident from way misguided music critics still perisist in referring to the moaning saxophones, muted trumpets and tin-can tinnabulations of the dance band," a system of playing which went out with the advent of Art Hickman's Five in London, as long ago of contempt, for it is applied professionally to those lesser, untutorised bands which have not kept up with the times.

So Jazz has died after all, but in its place, a new form of dance music has developed which, while conforming to the fundamental laws of legitimate music, is so rhythmically embellished and so ingeniously performed that more and more of the world's leading straight composers and conductors are beginning to feel curious and fascinated by its possibilities.

Four years ago, no lesser luminary than Eric Coates saw that dance music had become a serious subject. We co-operated, and I held special concerts at the Albert Hall, at which I played his "Selfish Giant Fantasy" and "Three Bears Suite," scored in the dance idiom. That was one milestone in the progress of dance music. Paul White-

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES.

Historical, Social, "Stunt" Pictures.

And Pictures Of Arabian And Rajput Romance.

H. M. V. NEW RECORDS

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Of Indian Music

(By "GANDHARAVA")

(P. 13475). Master Dinnanth is a wels-known singer on the Marathi stage. He records two Marathi Dramatic songs and and one of them is the well-known song from "Manapman" "Premaseva." This song is so far rendered in Rag Bhimpalasi; but Master Dinanath does not follow this tradition. He has tried the difficult task of singing this song in three different Rags. He has achieved it admirably. The other song is from "Ranadundhurbi" in the Gazal style. It is sung well.

(P. 13476). Mr. Krishnarao Shende sings two songs both from a Marathi play. His Bageshri and Darbari are well recorded.

(P. 13477). Master Shantaram has a good voice and his Tans

All correspondence, for these columns must be brief and to the point and must reach this office not later than Friday of the week previous to the week of publication.

are very clear. His Shankara is very well rendered but the purity of the Rag is not well maintained. His other song is a light lively tune.

(P. 13478). Phuraji Boa is a well-known singer of Marathi devotional songs. He sings Abhanga of the Marathi Sage Tukaram very effectively, putting his whole heart into his work. This series of the devotional records are likely to be greatly appreciated by the followers of the Varkari Pantha.

P. 13479.) Prof. Rambhawoo Ashtekar has recorded two songs in Marathi. Both are in right

Mr. Fazloo in "The Combat," Mehta-Luhar picture to run at Vishnu Cinema from 16th.

tune, they are rendered fairly well but they are not worthy of his previous records.

HINDI RECORDS

(P. 13480). Shrimin Pandit Vishnu Digambar, of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, set the prayer songs. "Jaya Jagadeeshhare" and "Racha Prabhoo" to music they have become very been dopted as prayer songs in popular all over India, and have many institutions including Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagrahashram. Prof. Narayanrao Vyas a distinguished pupil of Pandit Vishnu Digambar has been, rightly selected to sing these songs.

(P. 13481). Mr. Harindranath Chatopadhya, the poet, presents a composition of his own called "Boat Song". The time chosen is a very simple one, but his appropriately to the subject.

(P. 13482.) Master Vasant records two "Ustadi" songs. His "Patadeep" has come out well; but "Natbihag" does not sound correct. The portion of the Rag "Nat" which is always kept prominent in the lower part is totally neglected.

(P. 13483). Nastak Husein is a Kavali and Gazal singer. He has tried to introduce some variations here and there in his songs and thus avoided monorompous feeling which generally we find with length Gazals.

(P. 13484). Miss Mehebub Jan has a big powerful and melodious voice. Her "Bhairavi" reminds us of the famous record of Zorabai. Her "Tan" is very clear and distinct. We hope that H. M. V. will induce her to give some more records of "Ustadi" songs.

(P. 13485). Miss Akku Jan of Athani appears for the first time. She sings two songs "Bhoop" and Yaman." She has the full grasp of the Rag but probably due to her new experience her "Tans' don't sound like an experienced singer. Her effort is on the whole observes encouragement.

INSTRUMENTAL RECORDS.

(P. 17573). Mr. Govind Rao Tembe is recognised as one of the foremost harmonium player. His present record substantiates the claim. His small graceful "tans" are peculiar to him.

(P. 17574). In Indian music debts of two instruments are uncommon. Some efforts have been successfully made by H. M. V. Calcutta Office; but this record prepared by Prof. Narayan Rao Vyas and his brother Shankarrao Vyas is a very successful production of the Bombay Office. "Jalatarang" and "Mandolint" are combined effectively.

Ranjit Film Co:

Mr. Nanubhai Vakil has finished two productions named "Bugles of War" with Miss Putli, Miss Kamala and Messrs. Babu Row and Bhagvath, and, "The Queen of Love" with Miss Sulochana and Mr. D. B. Billimoria. The former will be shown at West End from the 16th.

Sharadha Film Co:—

Mr. A. P. Kapoor has finished his picture "The Quest" with Miss Zebu, and Messrs. Jayraj and Atta Mahamad. And Mr. Mohanlal Shah has completed "The Enemy" with the same set of stars. Other pictures of Sharadha which are awaiting release, are "The Wages of Sin," "The Song of Soro", "Dig-Vijay," "Warrior of the Wilds" and "The Heart-Thief." The two historical productions "Shalivahan" and "Prthviraj Chawan" are also ready.

Mr. Bhogilal Dave will on his return from Europe take up the work of equipping the Sharadha Studios on up-to-date lines, will be taken up. In the meanwhile, Messrs. Mayashanker and Bhalabhai are busy in making the necessary preliminary arrangements for the installation of machinery, World.

Mehta-Luhar Productions:—

Messrs. Luhar and Mehta have both completed two "stunt" pictures "The Combat" featuring Messrs. Navinchandra, Apte and Fazloo with Miss Chandri, and, "The Black Tiger."

Vishwesh Film Co:—

Mr. Gunjal has finished the picture "The Prisoner" with Miss Ramkunver and Messrs. Murad and Bachu.

Agarwal Film Co:—

Messrs. V. R. Mehta will soon release their maiden picture "The Gallant Hearts" featuring Miss Amboo who featured as the leading star in several Indian Pictures.

Asian Film C. (Indore.)

The picture 'Savitri" is ready for release.

Saroj Film Co:—

Owing to differences among

(Continued on page 10).

Miss Zubeida, the leading star in "Wages of Sin," Sharada picture to run from 16th at Vishnu Cinema.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m.: Gramophone Records.
9-20 p.m.: Sunderabai's vocal music.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

DALLAS—Bai Pirojbai Dhanjisha Dallas, mother of Rustom D. Dallas (Solicitor) and Shirin Dhanjisha Dallas and sister of Ardeshir and Jalbhai P. Dhanbhoora of Bulsar, aged 65. Funeral to-day morning at 8 a.m. Place: near old Chinchpokli Fire Brigade Station (Dallas House).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

ANDHERI VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S T.) at Dr. R. M. Bhoir's dispensary above Murji Karamsi's grain shop, Bazar Road, at which last year's accounts and report will be submitted. After this an election of the Managing Committee for the new year will take place.

KHAR VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the members of the Khar Village Congress Committee will be held on Friday (15th instant), at 9 p.m. at Laxmi Society's Pavilion for electing the Managing Committee and the representatives to the Suburban District Congress Committee.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A second-class G.I.P. Season Ticket No. 631 issued in favour of Dr. Vasant Rao Dinnath between Bombay and Matunga and Gowari was found at the Dadar Maidan. The owner may take it from Mr. V.S.N. Chetty, C/o District Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Rly., Matunga, at any time between 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 9th instant, the total mortality 579 was 28 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 23.2. The mortality for the 19th week of 1930 was 508 and death-rate 19.2 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 565 and death-rate 22.5.

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THE SPIRIT OF HINDUISM.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, will deliver a public lecture in English on the "Spirit of Hinduism," at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, on Saturday, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct a public class in English on Bhagwat at Seth Ananddilal Poddar School, Santa-Cruz, on the 17th instant (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

ADER FESTIVAL PARSI GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public Parsi gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B.S. Banaji will deliver a Lantern Lecture on the present-day discoveries of Radio, Television and other forces in relationship to the sacred fire of Zoroastrianism. Several slides and pictures will be displayed on the screen. Mr. Maneck Faredun Mulla will preside. The meeting is open to all.

"AT HOME" TO MRS. NAIDU.

It will be members of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, who will be "At Home" to present an address to their President, Mrs. Naidu on the anniversary of the "Dharasana Day," on Friday, the 15th May, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Madhav Baug, C.P. Tank.

(The report appearing in yesterday's papers that Mrs. Naidu will be "At Home" to the members of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha is not correct).

Prof. Shah's magic tricks will be displayed on the occasion.

General reception to Mrs. Naidu will be given on behalf of the various women's organisations on 15th June next.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Kenya Colony and Uganda per extra S.S. "Karanja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded per steamer.

Registered mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Gan-[illegible] closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th instant instead of at 12 noon as previously notified.

FORTHCOMING B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS

An Appeal To Congressmen

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The forthcoming elections to the B.P.C.C. are important in more than one respect. For one thing there is the possibility of the fight for freedom through Civil Disobedience being renewed at no distant future and for another the Congress has become an institution to belong to which is considered a great honor now even for the most successful men and women in other lucrative vocations. Time was when the B.P.C.C. was neglected by the intelligentsia of the city and consequently third-rate and fourth-rate persons got hold of it and made use of it not always with a view to earn for the institution the name and standing it deserves as the future government of the country. The triennial municipal elections made it necessary for some persons to get the Congress ticket, but that too has lost its charm with the death of the Nationalist party in the Corporation. In this state of affairs the few educated and intelligent and sincere men who were in it were so disgusted with the way the Congress affairs were managed from year to year that it was nothing but their faith in democracy and their loyalty to the Indian National Congress which made them cling to it in good and bad weather. Be it said to their credit that they were responsible to no small extent for keeping the organisation going so as to be turned into a fighting unit when the campaign was started in 1930 by Mahatma Gandhi. Perhaps it will be a surprise, to your readers to know that those who took part and went to jail in the last campaign do not represent even fifty per cent of the original B.P.C.C. elected in October 1929. The truce resulted in this original B.P.C.C coming to power two months ago. To say that it now represents the present Congressmen in the city will be sheer folly. It is an attenuated body and but for the Karachi Congress intervening would have been given the ticket and a more representative one installed in its place. This is the present state of affairs.

The campaign in 1930 attracted to the Congress a very large number of educated, intelligent and capable men and women who came to the rescue of the B.P.C.C. after the few good workers had been jailed. After the truce these persons found that though they toiled for the success of the campaign night and day and went through the rigours of a jail life they were nowhere in the city Congress affairs. Naturally, therefore, to such men the forthcoming elections offer a fair opportunity to get into it and also to join in restarting the fight if the call comes from the Headquarters. The B.P.C.C. which was all these years a neglected body assumed an importance beyond imagination as a result of the last campaign. Many wards year after year returned representatives without any election and even where there were elections, the event was not one of importance either to the public or to the candidates most of whom were sure to be elected. The only thing in connection with the B.P.C.C., which created some stir in the city, has been the elections to the A.I.C.C. which has seven representatives from Bombay elected by the 75 members of the B.P.C.C. Even these elections were mere formalities as certain wards especially Byculla were able to send their nominees without the least canvassing either on merits or on political considerations. Many a leader and sincere Congressman disdained from contesting the elections finding it a useless task. In proof of these statements I need only mention that leaders like Sjts. K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. A. Brelvi etc., could never get elected to the A.I.C.C. for years while third-rate and fourth-rate men got into it without knowing even the A B C of Indian politics. It cannot be denied that there a few able and intelligent persons but they were nowhere seen during the campaign in 1930.

The present elections are sure to throw overboard the pseudo representatives mentioned above. Almost every important worker who contributed to the success of the campaign in the city in 1930—and these form a large number—now wishes to get into the B.P.C.C. which consists of only 75 members. Over and above the credit of being a member of the B.P.C.C., the election to the A.I.C.C. has more attractions this year since the Congress is expected to come to real power very shortly. As usual with all democratic governments the power and patronage that may be available is sufficient attraction for many an ambitious man to have a share in it.

From a point of real democracy and truth, all lovers of freedom should welcome such a keenly contested election as the present one. As one who has been in the B.P.C.C. for the last ten years; in good weather and bad weather, I rejoice that the place to which some of us in spite of other considerations clung together, is now being coveted by others and that instead of an ignorant and useless body, oftentimes a clog in the wheel of progress, there will be a more active and kicking one to function at Congress House. Holding as I do such a belief, I am not at all perturbed, as the statements in the papers make out, at the strong electioneering that is visible in the various parts of the city. While on this I may state that there are no well-knit parties with special programmes among the contestants unless it be the Red Flag Union who seem to enter the field this year. The only policy on which the elections are contested is that of unalloyed and unstinted support to Mahatma Gandhi as adumbrated in the Karachi Congress.

Personally I believe that there is every possibility of the top men whether in the B.P.C.C. now or out of it successfully contesting the election. I doubt very much if any one is opposed to such a result. But the hitch comes in when each one of the dozen or two top men tries to get some nonentities into the B.P.C.C. with a view to ensure votes in the A.I.C.C. elections. This tactics is bound to keep out some otherwise goodmen to the detriment of live Congress work in the city. If persons of firm determination and principles get in, the canvassing of votes for the A.I.C.C. will not be so easy a one as it would be with non-entities who at best are good followers and whose places are in the ward committees. It will be nothing short of scandal if at this stage of our light considerations other than real merit and absolute loyalty to the Karachi Congress programme should be the criterion for the four-anna franchisewallah to cast his vote. If in the anxiety of a few to get into the A.I.C.C. the B.P.C.C. were to be filled up with the fourthrate persons in preference to many a good worker of whom you have enough available, it will leave behind much heart-burning and controversy which it should be the duty of every genuine Congressman to avoid at this critical stage of our political struggle. I would, therefore, appeal to the prominent Congressmen in the city to consider for a while the course of action before them now that the rolls are to be closed in a day or two. I could easily name a few who could impartially take up this noble task of weeding out the unnecessary and undesirable candidates from the list of contesting persons and select only such men as would be a real pillar of strength to the B.P.C.C. than mere ornaments to sit in the gilded chamber of the meeting hall in the Congress House. A committee of Sjts. Nariman, Abid Ali, Krishnier, Dikshit and Ganpatishanker Desai could well be entrusted with this noble task and after selecting the proper men to make up the 75 from all the seven wards to publish their names and to appeal for the support of their election to the public in the city. None dare oppose such a list which will include all the best brains in the Congress world in the city and the sympathetic public whose co-operation has been most whole-hearted last year would feel encouraged at the prospect of such a strong body of workers getting into the Congress affairs of the city. In the absence of such a procedure no one can foresee the result. It may be that some really good men may go down while others more useful in ward committees but not the right type of men for the B.P.C.C. may get in. Barring the nominees of the Red Flag Union, if any, the other contesting candidates are all who took part in the last campaign and when they pulled together is it anything difficult to get them join hands now when the clouds in the Indian political horizon are gathering in? Why not, therefore, follow the path of peace and goodwill which can be had if candidates will forget for the moment the A.I.C.C elections and concentrate only in getting the best men and women for the B.P.C.C?—Yours, etc.

A SITTING MEMBER.

Bombay, May 13.

REACTIONARIES WIN

Delhi Municipality For Official Presidentship.

NEW DELHI, May 13.

By 19 votes against 15 the Delhi Municipality this morning accepted the amendment of Mr. Abdulla that in the interests of the city and the Municipality they should still have an official President. The original resolution favoured the appointment of a non-official as President.—A. P.

STRIKE IN BRADBURY MILL

Alleged Fall In Wages

STRIKERS' PROCESSION IN MILL AREA

The strike fever in Bombay seems to be spreading quickly and the number of idle mill workers in the city has now gone up to 5,000. In addition to the 3,500 workers of the Khatau Makanji Mill who are on strike for the last seven days, 1,600 workers of the Bradbury Mill downed tools on Wednesday morning and consequently the Mill had to be closed. The Bradbury Mill is situated near Jacob Circle and belongs to Currimbhoy group.

The cause of the strike seems to be the alleged fall in the monthly wages of the workers. It appears that on Tuesday, 450 workers in the weaving department of the Mill complained that they had received less wages than they were entitled to. For two hours, the disgruntled workers carried on propaganda among their comrades working in other departments and in the end succeeded in persuading them to down tools.

On Wednesday morning, the strikers collected in front of the Mill and made demonstrations. A number of spinners went in but after some time they also came out and the Mill remained entirely closed for the day.

The workers of the Khatau Makanji Mills paraded through the streets of the mill area carrying Red flags and shouting the usual slogans. The procession ended in a meeting where the labour leaders addressed the workers and exhorted them to stick to their guns and to hold on till their demands were accepted by the management.

STRIKERS ASKED TO REPUDIATE UNION LEADERSHIP

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(From a Correspondent).

A huge meeting of the workers of the Khatau Makanji Mill, who are on strike at present, was held at the Panch Khata, Byculla, under the presidentship of Mr. Kandalkar, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union. Messrs. S. M. Joshi, Tyeb Shaik, V. H. Joshi, and S. S. Nimbkar addressed the meeting exhorting the strikers to carry on struggle with determination and unity.

STREET CORNER MEETINGS.

After that a huge procession of the strikers was taken under the leadership of Mr. Kandalkar who addressed various street corner meetings at different centres such as Madanpura, Ripon Road, Kamathipura, etc. In his speech he explained the grievances of the workers. He made it perfectly clear that in the national struggle and in carrying on the boycott of British goods the workers have made a great sacrifice and patriots like Babu Genu even have laid down their life for the cause.

Now that the struggle is over for some time and the old Zulum of the capitalist has begun again. But he warned the owners of the Khatau Makanji Mill that if they will not redress the grievances of the workers they would fight the owners of Vadeshi or Swadeshi alike to the finish.

WORKERS' DEPUTATION MADE TO WAIT ON THE ROAD.

At about two o'clock a servant from Sheth Dharamsi Khatau drove to the mill gate and after getting hold of Ebrahim Mama asked him to take the negotiating Committee to the Sheth's bungalow The workers asked him wheher the Sheth asked for the Union's Officers and after the servants saying that it was so a deputation of eight workers and Mr. Kandalkar, Mr. Shaikh and Mr. Joshi representing the Union went to see the owner. But there one Phirozeshaw played the part of intermediary. The workers and the Union representatives had to stand or sit down on the road side during the exchange of views between Mr. Dharamsy Khatau and the deputation for about half an hour.

WHO IS PROLONGING THE STRIKE?

Phirozeshaw informed the workers that Sheth wanted to extend full recognition, in fact he was specially inclined to extend recognition to the Union but it was the Mill-owners' Association who had instructed the Sheth not to extend recognition. So it was now the duty of the Union to induce the workers to settle with owner without the mediation of the Union. Mr. Joshi, who alone was called by Pherozshaw told him that, the duty of the Union was to call upon Sheth Dharamsy to resign membership of the Mill-owners' Association or to induce them to change their attitude towards the Union. The Union cannot induce the workers as desired by the Sheth as the Union people know that the workers without the Union to protect them will be coerced. Messrs. Kandalkar, Shaikh, Joshi and eight workers including Ebrahim Mama agreed in not listening to the Sheth or Phirozeshaw on the matter of leaving the Union leadership.

There is vigorous picketing at all gates of the mill.

HUSBAND ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE.

High Court Decides It Is A Case Of "Accident."

On the appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Rangnekar, the vacation judges, after hearing the appeal, acquitted one Damodar Narayan Shindore (35), a liquor-shop contractor, setting aside the judgment of Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who convicted the accused on a charge of murder and passed a sentence of death, accepting the unanimous verdict of the assessors (Full details appeared in our yesterday's issue).

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Murphy opined that it was not safe to rely solely on the dying declaration, when corroboration was wanting. His Lordship further remarked that it was illegal for the Sub-Inspector to record the statements made at 5 p.m. after the dying declaration was taken down by the Magistrate at 10 p.m. Moreover, questions were put to the deceased by the Magistrate, and a portion of the declaration was interpreted by the nurse, who was a 'false' witness, which detracted much of the importance of the dying declaration. Further the accused's brother and brother's wife, who helped the deceased were not examined by the prosecution whose evidence would have thrown some light on the important issues.

His Lordship thought that the case must be either of suicide or accident, the latter being most probable. His Lordship, therefore acquitted the accused.

Mr. Justice Rangnekar agreed entirely with his Lordship's judgment.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the appellant, while Mr. P. B Shingne, Government Pleader represented the Crown.

PROTEST AGAINST RAJAH'S DETENTION.

Public Meeting At Andheri.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 13.

Under the auspices of the Committee of action for Mr. H. D Rajah's release a crowded public meeting of the citizens of Andheri was held on Saturday nigh when Smt. Gangaben Patel presided.

Dr. R. M. Bhoir said that the Government is not observing the truce terms in as much as the question of the release of Mr. Rajah and other politicals are concerned. On the other hand Mahatma Gandhi is doing his utmost to carry out the terms in letter and in spirit.

Mr. Kalyanji moved the following resolution who was carried amidst cheers.

"This meeting of the citizens of Andheri denounces the attitude of the Bombay Government in detaining Mr. H. D. Rajah in jail without any justification as unjust, unfair and vindicative and demands his immediate release."

Mr. S. N. Natu in supporting the resolution exhorts the people to use Swadeshi and boycott liquor. He further condemned the Government's failure in not releasing Rajah, Ali Bahadur Rajwade and others to create a division between the Youths and the Elders. He said that even if the Congress fails to secure their release the Committee of Action will not sit idle till they are released.

Smt. Gangaben Patel in winding up the proceedings said that the picketing of foreign cloth should be rigorously taken up by the ladies of Andheri and thus save the trouble of sisters coming from Ville Parle and Santa Cruz to Andheri. As regards Rajah she said he was a non-violent fighter and she was present on many a occasion when Rajah made speeches She found his speeches quite non-violent. She said that the truce terms are carried out by the Government in a niggardly spirit and if this state of affairs continue she had no doubt whatsoever that the "War" will break out again. She appealed for justice and fair play.

VARIETY CONCERT.

—:o:—

In Aid Of Portuguese Educational Institute.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Literary Circle, there will be a Variety Concert at the Royal Opera House on Saturday, the 16th May, at 9-30 p.m.

—:o:—

DONATION TO B.P.C.C.

The General Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

A sum of Rs. 103-4 and 11 shillings has been donated to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee by Sjt. J. C. Patel of East Africa. The sum was collected by him and his friends on board the "Karova" from South to

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CHIRNER FIRING CASE.

Armed Police Constable Narrates Incidents Of Satyagraha

The evidence of two more witnesses was recorded when the Chirner Shooting Case was resumed before Mr. R. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Wednesday.

An armed constable of Panvel who was an eye-witness to the incidents at Chirner and who himself took part in firing upon the crowds was further cross-examined. In reply to questions put by the defence pleaders the witness Krishna Govind Dale deposed that two armed constables named Jayaram Babaji Savant and Narayan Randoo Karam died at Chirner on the day in question. Both the deceased were armed with muskets. Witness added that just before the police opened firing he clearly heard a police jamadar crying "Jan Bachav" (Save Your lives).

5 DEAD BODIES.

The day following the police firing witness went back to Chirner and found 5 dead bodies lying abandoned in the field. Among the dead were two villagers and three from his own party.

Kalya Lavya Mahar, a resident of Kalavane a village near Chirner said that on the day in question he remained in the "Chavdi." The police party followed the Satyagrahis to the forests but witness remained in the "chhavdi." In the afternoon about 5 policemen came to the "chhavdi" and some stones were thrown at them. But witness could not see the men who were throwing the stones.

POLICE JAMADAR IN WITNESS BOX.

Ramkrishna Waman Joshi, a police jamadar, was the important witness of the day. He deposed that he recorded the panchanamas" of those found dead at Chirner the day following the Satyagraha. He found 2 dead bodies and about 10 wounded persons and prepared the panchanamas of the injured persons also. One of the dead was an armed constable named Savant. The dead body had an haversack round its neck which when searched were found to contain 7 cartridges. On October 3 witness found a gun at Chirner and wrote a "panchanama" in regard to that also.

To the Judge witness stated that from the map in the court he could not show the spot where the gun was found But the witness found the gun behind a bush.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar witness denied that he first wrote out all the "panchanamas" and then obtained the signatures of the witnesses on them. He wrote the "panchanamas" one by one attesting the signatures of the witnesses in the same order.

The court rose for the day.

Mill Clerks' Union In Ahmedabad.

A meeting of the clerks of Ahmedabad Mills was convened under the auspices of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, on Monday last (11th instant). Nearly 45 mills were represented in the meeting. It was unanimously decided to form a union of the clerks, to be known as the "Ahmedabad Mill Clerks' Union."

PESHAWAR.—Mian Ahmad Shah, member of the North West Frontier Provinces Subjects Committee has resigned from the Committee. In a letter to the Chairman he has explained the reason for the step he took.—A.P.

CAPITAL SENTENCE COMMUTED.

High Court's Plea Of Absence Of Pre-Meditation.

Sentence of death was commuted to that of transportation for life on the ground of absence of premeditation in a case of murder, involving a double tragedy, which came up for confirmation before Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the Bombay High Court on Wednesday from the Court of Mr. N. R. Gundil, Additional Sessions Judge of Thana.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The case for the prosecution was that a double tragedy took place on or about January 4 in broad daylight at Manori in the Bombay Suburban District. Motya Keshav, the first accused, and Philip D'Souza, the deceased, were friends, and consequently, the latter had given his lands to the former for threshing. On the dav of the incident an altercation took place between the two somehow or other. Subsequently, they passed on from words to blows, but they were separated by the spectators. Half an hour later abuses were again exchanged whereupon, the first accused picked up a "koot," which is a heavy razor-like sharp instrument used for tapping palms. The first accused dealt a heavy blow with it on the shoulder of Philip, the deceased, who staggered and tried to retreat. The deceased's cousin, Bastiav D'Souza (who subsequently died in K.E.M. Hospital, though the death was not natural and direct result of the wounds) intervened and tried to rescue Philip, but in that effort Bastiav received grievous injuries. Motya Keshav, the accused dealt another heavy blow on the head of Philip, which proved to be fatal. Dhulia Bhendia, the second accused, also took part in the affray and caused grievous hurt to Bastiav.

CHARGES.

Both the accused, Son. Koli by caste, aged 30 and toddy-drawers by profession, were placed before Mr S.T. Fernandez City Magistrate, Bandra, who committed them to Sessions. The first accused was charged under Sections 302 and 326, I.P.C., for murder and causing grievous hurt. The second accused was charged with abetment and causing grievous hurt.

TRIAL IN SESSIONS COURT.

The trial in Sessions commenced on March 23 before Mr. N. R. Gundil, the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana and nine jurors. On March 26 his Lordship, accepting the Jury's unanimous verdict of guilty, sentenced the first accused to be hanged by the neck till he died, subject to the confirmation of the High Court, and the second accused to transportation for life on a charge of murder and abetment respectively. Both the accused were awarded three years' R. I. on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

The defence argued that the deed was done in a fit of temper and that there was no motive or premeditation behind the action.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships accepting the argument of the defence regarding absence of premeditation, commuted the capital sentence into one of transportation for life as regards the first accused and confirmed the sentence passed on the second accused, along with the additional sentence of three years on the second charge of causing grievous hurt.

Mr. Nadkarni appeared for the accused, while Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1931.

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

—:o:—

The "Times of India" dislikes, for obvious reasons, the growing popularity of Hindustani as the national language of India. But as a matter of fact Hindustani is now spoken by 12 crores of Indians and is fairly well understood by at least 20 crores, whereas English, which the "Times of India" would fondly regard as the "lingua franca" of India is not understood by even one crore of Indians. Unable to relish or twist this stubborn fact our contemporary denies the very existence of Hindustani as one language that can suit "both the Hindu who writes from left to right and the Mussalman who writes from right to left" and calls it "amusing humbug" to regard as one language what "is in reality two distinct languages with cultures and vocabularies behind them." Now to those who know anything about Hindustani and its relation to Hindi and Urdu, it is clear that Hindustani is one language though when it is written in the Devanagari script and used with a large admixture of Sanskrit words it is generally called Hindi, and when it is written in the Persian script with a large admixture of Arabic words it is called Urdu. The difference between Hindi and Urdu is not more than that between the English of the Authorised Version of the Bible and that of Dr. Johnson.

Sir S. M. Sulaiman, the Acting Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University, probably knows more of this subject that the "Times of India" and he is incapable of distorting facts. Presiding over the Literary Conference held last month at Allahabad under the auspices of the Hindustani Academy, he said: "The simple dialect of Hindustan proper, which now goes by the name of Hindustani can without question claim to be the 'lingua franca' of India. Leaving aside the question of the script in which it is written it is undoubtedly spoken by the largest section of the people of India and is also understood in the largest area of the sub-continent. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that there has been a rapid growth in its growing popularity and widespread adoption from the North-West corner of India bordering on Afghanistan down to the South and even to the South-East up to Rangoon."

The "Times of India's" Indian Year Book itself, referring to the four variations of Hindustani, the Western Hindi, (spoken by 97 millions) Eastern Hindi, Bihari and Rajasthani, says: "In their pure forms these four languages may be scientifically distinct, but this is not the popular view. There is a common element in the main languages of Northern and Central India which renders their speakers, without any great conscious change in their speech, mutually intelligible to one another, and this common basis already forms an approach to a 'lingua franca' over a large part of India." And as regards Bihari and Rajasthani, the Year Book says that they "so resemble Hindi as to be frequently returned under that name in the census schedules." The common basis of the four variations mentioned above is now popularly called Hindustani. It is true that during the last ten or twenty years the difference between the Hindi form of Hindustani and the Urdu form has been much accentuated and exaggerated. But fortunately more recently attempts have also been made to reduce the difference. The Hindustani Academy, referred to above, is one of the main bodies engaged in this task. And Sir S. M. Sulaiman said in his address that it was the "settled policy" of the Academy to preserve and develop the common basis by endeavouring "to abolish uncommon words of the Oriental classics which are not used in ordinary parlance and to put into currency in their place simple words which every one can easily understand." The allied attempt is also made by bodies like the South India Hindi Pracharak Sabha (Triplicane, Madras) to spread in South India a working knowledge of Hindi. This body, which owes its inspiration to Mahatma Gandhi, has during the last ten years of its existence given instruction in Hindi to two lakhs of persons, and its progress is being yearly accelerated. It has published several excellent Hindi readers and a Hindi Self-Instructor in English (Price Re. 1) which is by far the best of self-instructors we have so far seen. We hope the Sabha will not confine its activities only to South India but would strive to spread the knowledge of Hindi in every nook and corner of India. It is hardly necessary to add that it is the special duty of Universities and other educational institutions and also of the various Congress organisations in the country to do everything possible to popularise the knowledge of Hindustani, which by common consent is the national language of India.

THE HAIG FARCE

We heartily congratulate Mian Ahmad Shah on resigning his membership of the "Frontier Provinces Subjects Committee." This was the only self-respecting course that he could adopt in justice to himself and his gallant Province. As he rightly observes, "A special inquiry into the classification of subjects in the North-West Frontier Province implies that the province will have a lower position than the rest of India." The reply of Mr. Haig may be ingenious. But it will fail to delude anybody who is not willing, in advance, to agree with him. The Haig Committee is the direct sequel to the betrayal of the N.W.F.P. at the Round Table Conference. It is the child of the R.T.C. Subjects Committee, the very 'raison d'etre' of which lies in the acceptance of an inferior position for the N.W.F.P. To serve on the Haig Committee would be to recognise the parent and its basic assumptions Mian Ahmad Shah could not but refuse to serve on it. We notice that Mr. Haig kindly extends the assurance that "the Subjects Committee are free to come to their own conclusions" as regards classification—of course, within limits of 'certain indications of general principles." The ease with which he unblushingly brushes aside realities is astounding. Mr. Haig knows that the "general principles" that were indicated at the R.T.C. cut at the very root of the demand for equality. Even if they had not done so, it would not be in the mouth of Mr. Haig to argue the freedom of a Subjects Committee composed of carefully chosen men who have either already done their worst or are expected to be only too willing to do their worst for the North-West Frontier Province. This Subjects Committee is an open humbug notwithstanding Mr. Haig's desperate desire to conceal the fact.

DANGEROUS DOCTRINE

—:o:—

At a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved for a report from the Commissioner regarding certain grave allegations about the fire brigade men who were sent out to Dhabu Street on May I to deal with a virulent outbreak of fire there and also about the alleged insufficiency of water to control the outbreak. To this resolution of Mr. Desai's, Dr. Vora moved an amendment suggesting the appointment of a Committee of the Corporation to report on the matter, the Committee to be authorised to call witnesses and to examine Municipal officers. The Municipal Commissioner raised a point of order regarding this item in the amendment about the Committee being asked to examine municipal officers, his contention being that under the Act the Corporation had no power to call up members of its Executive for examination. Such an examination he regarded as a purely executive function and evidently he regards calling up for the purposes of investigation individual officers of the executive by a Committee of the Corporation, the body which employs the executive, as an unwarranted and illegal encroachment upon the duties of the head of the executive.

The President of the Corporation has decided to take the opinion of the Advocate-General on the issue involved, but to the ratepayers it would appear to be a matter of common sense and a highly equitable and necessary procedure that a public body which employs a number of servant should be entitled, when it appoints a committee of investigation for a particular purpose to examine all or any one of them. It is dangerous doctrine to assert that it has no such power. Let it be noted that the Municipal Commissioner was unable to meet Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee's request that the particular section of the Municipal Act which precludes the Corporation from exercising this natural right should be pointed out to the members.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE

—:o:—

Mr. M. I. David continues devotedly and unobtrusively his work of promoting the establishment of "Conciliation Committees" through the formation of a "Welfare of India League". His meeting with encouraging response. The correspondence between him and the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which we published yesterday shows a very gratifying desire on the part of Bombay's "Mayor" to accord the fullest support to Mr. David. Mr. Boman Behram says: "The idea of establishing in Bombay a permanent Conciliation Committee is excellent and I shall be happy to [illegible] fullest support and [illegible] put it into execution [illegible] least possible delay" [illegible] calling a meeting of [illegible] rested in this subject. We hope his gathering will be a thoroughly representative one and will be convened at the earliest opportunity. It will have plenty of "team work" to do, because prevention of communal trouble will be its chief task. It will have to be busy "developing maximum efficiency", as Mr. David says, to check incipient trouble and to cope with communal tension.

Trifles

—.o:—

The "Madras Mail" assures us that "Europeans in India cannot be greatly in doubt about the opinions which political leaders hold concerning them."

This is disconcerting. But now that the truth is out political leaders must make a handsome apology.

* * * *

A contemporary has published the personnel of the original Federal Structure Sub-Committee; and "In addition, Sir B. N. Mitra attended most of the meetings of the Sub-Committee and gave it the benefit of his advice, and assistance."

The obvious omissions are my friend Mr. Shaukat Ali and my confrere "Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail."

* * * *

"Mr. Churchill has again succeeded in setting the tongues of political gossips (wagging."

He has, however, escaped licking so far.

* * * *

Bravo, the "Roznaima-i-Khilafat." It has spoken. Indeed, it has spoken out with vigour and at length. There are over two columns of indignant protests against the proposed injustice to the Frontier.

* * * *

In its noble rage the "Khilafat" declaims against "narrow-mindedness and dishonesty" and gravely "warns"—

* * * *

But do not let us worry. The Haig Committee and the R. T. C. Frontier Sub-Committee are quite safe. The warning is addressed to the Hindu Mahasabha and—ye gods—the Congress.

* * * *

Talking of the "Khilafat," Seth Abdullah Haroon wiring to it from Karachi the other day refers modestly to his "twenty minutes' speech—interspersed with intermittent applaus—at the end of which "Seth Sahib appealed to the Mussalmans" to read in addition to Muslim papers such "neutral" journals as the "Times of India" and the "Karachi Gazette."

* * * *

To avoid all possible misunderstanding to the prejudice of Seth Sahib, let me assure the "Statesman," the "C. & M. Gazette" and the "Daily Mail," "Daily Express" and "Morning Post" of London that they were not "mentioned in the despatch" not because of ingratitude but through sheer inadvertence. Seth Sahib is deeply conscious of the value of their services rendered to Mussalmans especially as regards N. W. F. P. and "militant Islam from Constantinople to Lahore."

* * * *

"Communists Fire on Red Cross. One Killed and Another Injured." —Madras Mail.

It is believed that manufacturers do not, however, regard the loss as irreparable.

* * * *

Three cycles, Khadi shirts, pyjamas and blankets seized by the city police during the raid on Congress Volunteers' Captain's cabin in December last were ordered to be returned by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It is time the authorities accelerated their pace of implementing the Truce.

* * * *

I understand that Mr. Meherally's toy revolver which was produced as an exhibit in the "Kingmaker's" case has not yet been returned. The parasols captured during the raid of a house in Girgaum in October last have not yet been restored!

* * * *

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Calcutta Journalists, it was resolved that "the consideration of the provident fund be postponed, till the working journalists take more interest in the matter." I congratulate my comrades on the Hooghly on securing a further lease of improvidence.

* * * *

The die-hard burghers of Colombo seem to be alarmed at the advent of Pandit Jawaharlal in Lanka. A proposal to present a civic address to Panditji is being guillotined by referring it to Committee after Committee. Before the proposal emerges out of the Committee stage, I fear Panditji would have perhaps left Adam's Bridge!

This is not the only instance. When the Nehru Reception Committee requested the Customs authorities to provide "carpets and palms" on his landing in the harbour, they refused them on the plea that they were intended only for Royalty and their representatives. I am glad that even the bureaucracy of Ceylon recognises Panditji as the tribune of his people.

ARE PRINCES BACKING OUT?

—:o:—

IMPLICATIONS OF SIR MANUBHAI'S SPEECH.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

II.*

The second glaring fallacy in the reasoning of Sir Manubhai is about the following: "A federation is a union of sovereign states. It is a union without unity and preserves the sovereignty of each member. Each state is a sovereign state and there is absolutely no risk of the one being allowed to dominate over or dictate to the other." One regrets the ignorance of Sir Manubhai about what is meant by the maxim, "there must be a desire for union but no desire for unity." Paradoxical as this may appear, there is, however, a very great difference in the desire for unity and the desire for union.

UNION AND UNITY.

In the case of unity there is an absolute merger of two States; they coalesce into one and there is no individuality left of either. In the case of a desire for unity, the constitution shall have to be unitary and can never be federal. In the case of a desire for union there is a combination of States for certain common interests and separation also. Combination and separation are the two characteristics of federalism. We quote the happy elucidation of this by Dicey in the following words: "The phase of sentiment which forms a necessary condition for the formation of a federal state is that the people of the proposed state should wish to form for many purposes a single nation yet should not wish to surrender the individual existence of each man's state. We may perhaps go a little further and say that a federal government will hardly be formed unless many of the inhabitants of separate States feel stronger allegiance to their own state than to the federal state represented by the Common Government ..... The sentiment, therefore, which creates a federal state is the prevalence throughout the citizens of more or less allied countries of two feelings which are, to a certain extent, inconsistent—the desire for national unity and the determination to maintain the independence of each man's separate state. The aim of federation is to give effect as far as possible to both these sentiments."

This authoritative statement will clearly show how utterly mistaken is the view of Sir Manubhai about this union. The sovereignty of the federating states is divided under a federal system. The sovereignty over federal matters is handed over to the common national Government. The sovereignty over other matters is retained by each individual state; not only is there no risk but there is an obligation to become subservient to the dictates and domination of the national federal Government so far as federal subjects are concerned. No state, if it is anxious to join a federation, can maintain its sovereignty intact. It has to surrender part of it to the common federal or national Government.

WHAT THEY SAID AT R. T. C.

The Indian Princes seem to have realised the implications of a federation only too late, and they are trying through their mouth-piece—Sir Manubhai—to voice forth these retrograde sentiments. We take the liberty of quoting what the ruler of Bhopal observed at the Round Table Conference: "We have agreed over a wide range of very important subjects to derogate our much cherished sovereignty to federal institutions in which we as States will be represented." In the undelivered speech of Sir Manubhai himself he has admitted that federation involves the surrender of a part of their internal sovereignty to a federal Government. In the face of this unequivocal understanding on the part of the Princes when they showed their willingness to join the federation, with the full consciousness that joining the federation means a surrender on their part of their sovereignty over the federal subjects, it would be most unstatesmanlike and suicidal for the Indian Princes to recede from the position. Their sovereignty is bound to suffer diminution under a federation. They have to submit to the authority of the federal Government, federal executive and federal judiciary so far as federal subjects are concerned. There is no escape from this situation. We therefore, strongly condemn this move to back out of the position acquiesced in by the Indian rulers. Such an attitude would not help to evolve any Federal Constitution at the coming Round Table Conference. We hope the British Indian statesmen and specially the leaders of the Congress would take note of the back-sliding and vacillating attitude of the Princes expressed by such a responsible Minister of an important State.

FEDERATION HELPS PRINCES.

If the Princes really do not want to join the federation no British Indian need be very sorry for it with such strange mental reservations on the part of the Princes. If the Indian Princes join the federation it is they who are benefited at the cost of British India. The States will get the right to influence legislation and to shape policies bearing on matters of common concern. They have no right till now of any kind so far as these subjects and legislation and policies bearing on them are concerned. By acquiesance and usage the States have lost this right. There is absolutely no surrender on the part of the Princes in joining the federation. All the talk of sacrifice on their part is sheer camouflage. If, in spite of this, the princes assume airs and make unreasonable demands, there would be a revulsion of feeling and every one would be inclined to say: "Leave the Princes severely alone, let them be under the happy shelter of the Political Department and of the Paramount Power." To be very candid the association of the Princes with federal union seems like a grinding mill round the neck of British India. British India has to put up with it because without such an association, John Bull would not confer Dominion Status and responsibility in the Centre to British India. The situation has already become most embarrassing and if the Princes want to resile and put forward extravagant claims, it will lead to a break-up and disaster will follow. Without the assistance of the Indian Princes British India has prospered and flourished. There is absolutely no necessity for seeking any assistance from the Indian rulers. British Indian statesmen are aware that the Indian Princes are unduly exploiting the situation by taking advantage of the desire of the British element to include this conservative element in the future constitution. There is, however, a limit to stretching any point, and we can assure the Princes that with such tendencies, as the speech of Sir Manubhai clearly displays, they will find themselves outwitted in the end.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

The third fallacy in the thinking of Sir Manubhai is about fundamental rights. He is labouring under a misconception of the origin of these rights. Along with the desire for union the second and the most important condition which is necessary for the formation of any federation is the existence of the feeling of common nationality amongst all the citizens forming a federation. A federation has got authority not only over the units, but directly over the citizens. A common feeling of nationality is engendered and fostered by common civic rights and these rights have come to be regarded as fundamental rights or guaranteed rights and are embodied in all federal constitutions. These rights spring up from a broad policy of justice, equity and good conscience. Though not in their nature strictly constitutional, they are respected and observed as constitutional maxims not only by the federation but by the several states composing the same. They impose additional restrictions both on the federation and the separate States.

DOUBLE ALLEGIANCE, NO OBSTACLE.

Sir Manubhai betrays ignorance in talking of divided allegiance. Every citizen under a federation owes allegiance not only to the Central Federal Government but to his own State also; and this double allegiance has not weakened or in any way impaired the sense of loyalty of the citizens of any unit towards the state. The experience of the United States of America having 42 states and of the Swiss Cantons clearly shows that the loyalty of the citizen of any state has not in any way suffered by reason of their allegiance both to their own state or Canton and to the national federal Government. The talk, therefore, of divided allegiance is purely childish and meaningless. Fundamental rights have nothing to do, with the allegiance of the citizens towards their states. Under a federation that allegiance remains as firm as ever and only the citizens have to show additional allegiance to the common federal Government. With a view to ensure the feeling of common nationality federal citizenship and fundamental rights are recognised and embodied in all federal constitutions. The unwillingness of Sir Manubhai about fundamental rights being conferred on state subjects, unmistakably points out how the Indian rulers are clinging to autocracy and how they want to entrench their position even under a federal constitution. The objection of Sir Manubhai is so hopelessly ridiculous that it deserves severe condemnation at the hands of all thinking people.

(To Be Continued).

*The first article appeared on the 8th inst.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Flouting The Pact.

It appears from the statement compiled by Mr. K. F. Nariman at the instance of the Congress Working Committee that about a thousand Satyagrahi prisoners are still unreleased. Yet the statement is said to be still incomplete and that figures for Delhi, Behar, and Orissa, Berar and Tamil Nadu are not yet received by him. It is impossible to believe that all or more of these prisoners are outside the letter or the spirit of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. To keep still in jail men like Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and Mr. H. D. Rajah, for instance, who as Satyagrahis did not so much as defend themselves is gross injustice. Government are sadly mistaken if they think that they have little to lose now by delay in reviewing the so-called doubtful cases, as civil disobedience is called off. Surely they should not regard the loss of reputation as a trivial thing when they have yet to negotiate with the Congress on many questions. Will Mahatma Gandhi himself leave room for doubt or take too much on trust in the next pact he may have to sign?

Hasrat Mohani Bites.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani is always an interesting item of "news". He may not have yet bitten a dog and to that ertent he may not satisfy the classic standard ordained by Lord Northcliffe. But he does periodically show his teeth to his fellow men and seek to whine away dangers threatening dog fights. The latest instance is his speech at Bangalore where he, with impartial lustiness railed at Gandhiji, the Nawab of Bhopal, Congress, Nationalist Muslims and even Mr. Shaukat Ali.

A Lover Of Extremes.

He has reconciled, to his own satisfactions, opposites by the simple process of omitting to recognise incongruities. He vehemently objected to the Nawab of Bhopal interfering in British India matters; and he was speaking to an audience drawn mostly from the Mysore State including, we understand from the "Times of India", even officials of that State. "We Muslims", he thundered, 'ought not to go to the Round Table Conference unless the Muslim demands are satisfied", demands that were formulated with his acquiescence for acceptance at the Round Table Conference. He calls upon the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi and Nationalist Muslims to do their duty by "complete Independence"; and he does so on behalf of "we Muslims" who had assembled the other day in what is known as the "All-Parties Muslim Conference" at Delhi! The Maulana loves extremes for their intrinsic virtue of being extremes. This seflessness is admirable even if extremely foolish.

Culpable.

We understand that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has asked for tenders for the supply of 2,000 tons of "Cement Portland of Foreign Origin", one of the conditions of the tender being that "quotations for cement of Indian manufacture are not required." This, if true, is an insulting and insolent boycott of Indian goods, most amazing on the part of a Company that is kept going by the Indian people and the Indian Government. It is clear from the very condition of the tender that the Company is keen not upon the quality or the cheapness of the goods wanted but upon the place where the goods are manufactured. We would warn the Company that it will do it no good to defy public opinion in the way it has done. We trust the conditions of the tender will be forthwith revised, if it is not already too late, and that the Company will scrupulously use Indian goods as far as possible. If Government fail to press the Company to revise its policy, it will be a clear breach of the spirit of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Educating Them.

India will watch with interest the efforts of Sir Francis Younghusband, Colonel W. G. Hamilton and the small band of retired British officials who have seen service in India but refuse to join the Die-hard tribe, to educate the British public regarding Gandhiji's work and the necessity of not treating Indians as a "subject people." The "Daily Herald" also warns [illegible] members of the Commons against indulging in provocative language about the Indian boycott of foreign textiles when the India issue is debated there. The Wedgwood-Churchill group in the Commons can be hardly expected to listen to such advice. To [illegible] it would be "surrender" to the "Extremists" in India. It is significant that the [illegible] avoiding exacerbation of feeling should be felt in Labour quarters [illegible] which retired British [illegible] invited to address [illegible] has told.

CAMPAIGN TO SAVE SAFEGUARDS

Raising The Bogey Of Indian Capitalism

TORY PRESS CRY OF CHRISTIANITY IN DANGER.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer Again.

(From Our Correspondent.)
(BY AIR MAIL.)
LONDON, May 1.

The greatest event in the British Parliamentary year, namely, the disclosure of Budgetary proposals to balance the debit and credit of the last financial year, has met with a mixed reception. Mr Snowden's courage in coming straight from a bed of sickness to present his third Budget in person has earned him a well-deserved ovation from the country. But its real effect is indeed more penetrating. Criticisms of the principles underlying the Budget proposals have unconsciously been tempered down by the sympathy Mr. Snowden merited for his plucky fight against his physical ailments to recover in time to face the House on so controversial a subject.

The general feeling is that Mr. Snowden's is a makeshift Budget. It is contended that the Labour Government wan's a breathing space. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been the instrument responsible for postponing a solution of the problems of the country until next year, in the hope that something may turn up to solve them for the Government. Whether such optimism of a general trade revival within the next twelve months is warranted or not, the events during the coming year alone can decide.

RAIDING DOLLAR EXCHANGE RESERRVES.

Looking to the existing state of affairs, Mr. Snowden forecast is indeed very rosy. He professes to believe that on the present basis of taxation, the total yield from taxes next year will only fall short of last year's receipts by just over a million pounds. To meet a deficit of some 37 million pounds, he proposed to resort mainly to three expedients. The first of these is an appropriation of 20 million pounds from the Exchange Account usually called the Dollar Exchange Reserve. "This method of raiding the "hen roosts" finds a precedence in his predecessor Mr. Churchill. It remains a significant fact that Mr. Snowden was not slow in criticising with right-cons indignation the method he himself has now employed, on the ground that this is an exceptional year. To raid the Dollar Exchange Reserve to the tune of over twenty million pounds is, it is alleged, to exercise to that extent a damaging effect upon the credit of the country. Mr. Snowden justifies his method on the plea that with the establishment of the Bank of International Settlements, very large Exchange Reserve were no longer required.

POWER TO SOMERSET HOUSE.

The second important proposal of adopting a special procedure for the collection of Income Tax leaves the Taxpayer in the position of the patient who has escaped for the moment the more painful attention of the dentist, only to leave, the real business of the operation to the next visit. More objectionable still is the project of transferance of the control of the collectors of Income Tax from the Commissioners to Somerset House. This project antagonises the main body of Taxpayers, because it deprives the overburdened taxpayer of his last safeguard. Somerset House, like the cunning old Fury in Alice in Wonderland has for years cherished a desire to be both judge and jury in revenue matters. Now that desire will be gratified.

The third important expedient to balance the Budgetary deficit is an increase in the Petrol duty by 2d. per gallon. This is the only honest taxation Mr. Snowden has resorted to in the Budget, and as such has not met with disapproval from fair-minded critics.

TACKING MANOEUVRE.

The proposal for the taxation of land values is not taken too seriously at the present stage. Its effect is not immediate. So far as the coming year is concerned, it remains merely an attempt to commit the House of Commons beforehand to a scheme already tried and abandoned as a complete failure. Mr. Snowden has gone so far as to claim that this revival of a measure which has already been discredited on the ground of its failure in the past, will in future point to a way on which social and economic progress in the days to come will be based. Such a claim savours strongly of an attempt on Mr. Snowden's part to sidetrack legitimate criticisms on the proposal. The Government could have put this proposal in a separate Bill, but it seems that they have deliberately adopted the present manoeuvre to circumvent the House of Lords. The Finance Bill, being certified as a money Bill by the Speaker, if the House of Lords does not pass it without amendment within a month, becomes an Act of Parliament on the Royal Assent being assigned to it. It remains to be seen, whether the inclusion in the Finance Bill of the machinery for the collection of a Tax to be imposed two years hence, may not so affect its status that the certificate may be withheld.

"CHRISTIANITY IN DANGER."

Tory papers here are once again creating mischief by putting all sorts of fantastic interpretations on Mahatma Gandhi's reference in "Young India" to the work of foreign Missionaries in India. Distortion of facts and quixotic wantonness are a matter of everyday practice to such papers. Having failed to rouse any response towards their point of view outside their narrow circle of sympathisers, they are now trying to appeal to the religious instict of the people. Conversion, solely a matter of heart, should depend upon the silent influence of the good conduct and character of the missionaries. It is preposterous to conceive of a doctor claiming the soul of his patient in settlement of his fees. Why should missionaries then be allowed to bargain for the soul in return for any physical relief they might be in a position to give. Proselytising, if made a business, is obnoxious and sorely undesirable. India needs no conversion of this kind. Moreover, the assumption that one religion is superior to another is highly dangerous. All great religions are of equal merit to those who profess them.

The subtle and subterranean influence of the educational work carried on by Christian missionaries in India is positively damaging to the social fabric of the country. The result is often disparaging, when we see the indigenous culture and the force of national traditions lost on the sons and daughters of the soil; and when such artificial products of highly concentrated western education test the peculiar social and economic institutions of the country in the light of fundamental conceptions totally different to those on which their own society is based. It is only when the mind has reached a fair maturity and has imbibed the true significance and salient features of the country's social system, that foreign culture and social structure should be studied with the object of comparing and culling out good points from an outside system for adoption into one's own.

SIR MICHAEL AGAIN!

Sir Michael O'Dwyer took up his pen again to manufacture over half a columnful of sheer nonsense for the readers of a leading daily. As is not unusual with him, he confuses the issue by entering into vague history of different religions of India. It would befit him better to bury himself from the public eye after his record in India. To try to answer his arguments is to look for a needle in a haystack, for in the medley of his words there is hardly a sane or logical argument discernable.

CAWNPORE STORIES.

For the last few days great deal of attention has been focussed on the question of reservations and safeguards, the present plight of the Lancashire Cotton Industry, and the atrocities committed at Cawnpore. Before the well-weighed deliberations of the Enquiry Committee already set up are published, the press here makes out a case against the Congress for the excesses at Cawnpore. It is a case of giving a dog a bad name and hanging him. The guilt is sought to be pinned to the Congress followers, by means fair or foul. The evidence so far tendered before the Enquiry Committee unquestionably leans towards negligence on the part of the authorities. It is too early in the day still to come to any legitimate conclusion on the unhappy episode.

MOVE TO SAVE SAFEGUARDS.

Stringent safeguards and reservations in the new Constitution for India are daily expounded, supported and justified in practically all the papers of the country. English nation has now become conscious of the fact that Indian aspirations are so far advanced and so doggedly persisted in that the death-knell of English bureaucracy in India is sounded. Now, like a drowning man frantically clinging to foam, England is bargaining for a saving grace to avoid extinction of her trade with India. A case is cleverly made out of how self-Government in India will mean economic despotism by a handful of Indian capitalists over the millions of the land. A survey is made of the proposals for safeguards and reservations put before the last Round Table Conference by the British delegates. Lord Peel and his followers in the House of Lords demand from the Government an assurance that these safeguards and reservations remain outside the scope of discussion at the next Round Table Conference where only the method of enforcing these to the mutual satisfaction of England and India may be discussed. Now that the time is near when the debit and credit of India is to be put to the test an impartial tribunal, the plea is put forward that Englishmen are human and likely to err. Thus, India's spiritual weapon of defence has once for all silenced the booming of English guns. The defeat now remains only to be publicly acknowledged as time passes.

LANCASHIRE'S TALE OF WOE.

At the invitation of the Lancashire and Cheshire Conversative members of the House of Commons a conference was held of Conservative members to discuss British relations with India, specially with regard to the Textile trade. The Lancashire deputation related a tale of woe. The Lancashire Cotton Industry was well-nigh near destruction. It was confessed that a state of chaos in Lancashire was indeed very imminent. This will bring home to Indians the efficacy of their method of self-defence. It is not futile here to urge that the battle must now be fought to a finish, especially when India is already in sight of a complete victory. Relenting at this moment will only mean undoing the good work accomplished after such great sacrifices both of blood and money.

ARREST WITHOUT CHARGE

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Ways Of Cutch Police.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF ROUGH HANDLING

(From A Correspondent.)
NALIYA (CUTCH) May 13.

Mr. Jamnadas Jethalhai was arrested by the Naliya Police on the 8th instant and the police are alleged to have beaten him. He was taken to Bita Court on foot, a distance of 28 miles. He was released on bail by the Bita Magistrate. However he was arrested again by the police. Mr. Jamnadas fell down unconscious twice in the way due, it is said, to the constant beating. His brother Mr. Hariram and Mr. Jadeja Velubha a friend of Mr. Jamnadas were also arrested on Monday. Only Mr. Velubha was released on receipt of the Dewan's telegram. It is reported that there was a telegram from the Commissioner to release the arrested person. But they have not been released.

Mr. Kripal Jiwani, saw Messrs. Jamnadas and Hariram in police custody on Wednesday morning. Both complained bitterly in the presence of the Fozdar of insult-beating and not giving any convenience. They asked the police to let them know on what charge they were arrested. But the police refused to say anything. Mr. Hariram was leader in the picketing to abolish the wine shop from Naliya.

BHOPAL CONFERENCE

Move For Uniting Two Wings Of Muslim Opinion

BHOPAL, May 12.

The following statement is issued:—"We, the undersigned, met at an informal meeting in Bhopal on the 10th and 11th May to consult together with a view to removing the differences that divide the Mussalmans into two political camps, so as to facilitate the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem. While we are unanimously of the opinion that it will not be in the public interest to divulge at this stage details of the discussions or the specific proposals considered, we are glad to state that an extremely cordial and friendly spirit marked the conversations that took place, and it was obvious that the earnest and sincere desire of everyone present was to reach decisions which would unite the various sections of Mussalmans and enable them to take proper share as one united body in the political progress of the country. The first week of June has been fixed for the presumption of conversations, when it is hoped that a satisfactory final decision will be reached."—Signed Mian Mohamed Shafi. Shaukat Ali, Mohamed Iqbal and T. K. Sherwani.—A.P.

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'Sikh Soldier Kills His Comrade In Sialkot.

SIALKOT, May 13.

A Sikh sepoy belonging to the First Sikh Pioneers Regiment fired and killed outright another soldier of the same regiment. He was arrested by the military police from inside the mosque, where he had taken shelter.—A. P.

No Violence In Word Or Deed.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, May 13.

Mahatma Gandhi in a letter to the local Congress Committee says: "I would not like anybody connected with the Congress to speak or write violently. Our case is weakened by much writting or speaking". He adds, "I would advise you not to start picketing and even to stop picketing if absolute peacefulness cannot be ensured

The police searched two printing presses in Lahore in connection with an Urdu pamphlet relating to Bhagat Singh and his comrades.

HUNT FOR "REBELS"

Police Clash With Armed Party

RANGOON, May 13.

Tharrawaddy reports an encounter on 11th May between the civil police and thirty rebels near Zibyugon. One rebel was killed. Again on the morning of the 12th May the police station officer, Tharrawaw with 15 constables, while searching for rebels corpses, encountered thirty rebels armed with ten guns, northeast of Tharrawaw, resulting in an engagement. The police officer and two constables were severely wounded, one head constable killed, and two guns lost. Rebel casualties are unknown.

Prome reports that the bodies of Mr. Austin, District Superintendent of police and the Burman Inspector who accompanied him have been discovered half a mile from Myoma village in a charred condition.

Mandalay reports that tatooing is going on in villages in Amarapoora township on the north bank of Myitnge. The police yesterday arrested 44 men, some of whom had galon marks.—A.P.

PRINCE BIBESCO ON WAY TO BOMBAY.

Thanks To Doctors In Benares

BENARES, May 13.

Prince Bibesco, who sustained burns when his plane crashed near Bhabhua Road last month, has recovered from his injuries and left Benares for Bombay today "en-route" to Venice. The Prince was under the treatment Dr. P. L. Gupta, Civil Surgeon and Dr. L. N. Rai, Assistant Civil Surgeon at the King Edward Hospital, Benares. He expresses great satisfaction for the kind care the two doctors took of him.

Prince Bibesco's companion Major Brujlay who is in the Military Hospital, is much better now and hopes to sail after a fortnight. His mechanic T. A. Hunt is now nearly quite well. He is now in the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal. —A.P.

STAGE SET FOR CHOTA R. T. CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 1.)

for the League of Nations, the loss of Liberal advice on Viceroy's Executive Council will be felt still more keenly. However there is hope that Sir Geoffrey Corbett may soon recover to resume his duties in England as Secretary to British Indian Delegation.

MAHATMAJI AT SMILA

SIMLA, May 13.

Long queues including hundreds of hillfolk waited all along the route from Taradevi onwards to welcome Mahatma Gandhi. The weather was pleasant after overnight rain. Mahatma Gandhi and party travelling in an open car were greeted by enthusiastic crowds. They alighted at the motor stand near Ripon Hospital where also a crowd had collected mostly composed of women, many of whom had brought garlands of handspun yarn. A large number of people are wending their way to the firgrove where Mahatma Gandhi is staying to have his 'darshan.'—A.P.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE.

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SIMLA, May 13

The Viceroy is holding a meeting of the Federal Structure Committee to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon. Members of the Committee, who are in India, are expected to attend the meeting.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Among those arriving to-morrow are the Maharajah of Bikaner, the Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, and Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, and Mr. Gavin Jones have already arrived here —A. P.

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOP PICKETTING IN INDORE.

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Prominent Citizens Arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)
INDORE, May 13.

Yesterday evening Sjt. Bhaleraoji, pleader, President, Swadeshi Pracharak Nawayuwak Mandal with Punamchand Rabbewale, Kannayalal Khandiwale Bridichandji Maheshri, Misrilalji Oswal, was arrested by the State Police, charged with criminal trespass on a complaint of one Hiralal Chunilal Sarawgi Jain, one of the few foreign cloth dealers whose shops are being vigorously picketed because of a breach of agreement entered to with the Congress. The arrested persons were released last night on bail. They were present in court this morning when case was postponed to 21st instant.

Since the last week of April vigorous but peaceful picketing against those foreign cloth dealers who broke faith in respect of agreement of February 28 last is having wholesome effect. Not a single instance of unseemly conduct or language from picketers is reported from customers or cloth merchants picketed. The merchants approach the police and State authorities with complaints of obstruction, abuse, trespass, intimidation.

The cloth merchants, dealers, and brokers with mill agents and mill-owners are true to the spirit of Swadeshi and are eager for amicable understanding with great hopes of success.

Split In Indian States' Peoples' Conference?

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"LEFTISTS" AGAINST ABSOLUTE AUTOCRACY OF PRINCES.

TWO CONFERENCES LIKELY TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

A Conference to voice the demands of the Indian State Subjects is to take place in Bomboy in the first week of June. It is being convened under the auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference and will discuss outstanding questions relating to the position of the State subjects under the new constitution.

At an informal meeting of workers held in the Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, on Tuesday, a Reception Committee with Mr. L. R. Tairsee, as its Chairman was appointed. Various Committees to acrry on wide propaganda in connection with the Conference were appointed.

"A split in the ranks of the members on the Reception Committee itself, however, threatens to mar the eventful deliberations. It appears that one section of the Reception Committee is inclined to accept the Federation idea to which Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress are committed to. While another section holds diametrically opposite views and is even in favour of the abolition of the traditional system of absolute and autocratic monarchy obtaining in the Indian States"

The Leftists threaten to hold a parallel Conference and if the threat is executed there will be two Conferences sitting in Bombay at one and the same time. If the latter are persuaded to refrain from taking this step even then it is stated that the Chairman of the proposed Conference would have to preside over stormy deliberations.

WHO WILL PRESIDE?

It also appears that there was a hitch as to who should preside over the Conference. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, a member of the Working Committee, to whom the invitation was first extended, is said to have verbally declined the offer. The reason for turning down the offer is said to be due to the fact that the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference recently passed a resolution to the effect that the Conference was not prepared to affiliate itself to the Indian National Congress nor were the States People prepared to recognise the "paramountcy" of the Congress. The Conference thought that by affiliating with the Congress it would curtail its own freedom and scope of work.

The Reception Committee has now decided to invite Sjt. Ramanand Chatterjee, the Editor of the "Modern Review" to preside over the deliberations of the Conference.

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Reception Committee Office-Bearers.

The Reception Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference met on the 12th evening in the office of the Conference in Asoka Building, under the presidentship of Prof. G. R. Abhyankar. There were more than forty members present.

The meeting elected Sjt. L. R. Tairsee as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Sjts. G.B. Trivedi, D.V. Gokhale, A.V. Thakkar, Keshavdeojee Nivetia and Prof. G. R. Abhyankar were elected Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. Mulraj Karsandas, Niranjan Sharma Ajit, Manishanker Trivedi and Baivantrai Mehta were selected as Secretaries of the Reception Committee with Messrs. Durlabhji Umedchand Devchand D. Shethia and Nenshibhai Tejpal as Treasurers.

EXCITING SCENES PROMISED AT B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

Conflict Of Personalities: No Fight For Principles

NOVEL STUNT OF "STREET BULLETINS."

No Truth In Parrellel Elections For "E" Ward.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee elections this year have naturally evoked more public interest than they ever did before. As the rolls for membership are to be closed to-morrow morning at 10 a.m. enrolling will be more brisk to-day and to-morrow. By to-morrow the contesting candidates shall be in a position to measure their relative strength and also the prospects of their success.

One feature of enrolment this year is the keenest interest evinced by women workers of the Congress. It can be safely presumed that about 15 ladies will contest this year's election. The general impression among voters is that looking to the wonderful services rendered by the brave women of Bombay during the Civil Disobedience campaign, they must get adequate representation in the B. P. C. C. Another feature of the election is the general support which the Nationalist Muslims are expected to get at the polling booths. Over 20 seats of the B. P. C. C. are expected to be divided between ladies and the nationalist Muslims.

PERSONALITIES OVER PRINCIPLES.

A general survey of the situation reveals the fact that the keenness of the contest is due more to the conflict of personalities than of either principles or programmes.

While the candidates are engaged in the election work some of the discontented volunteers have also busy. These volunteers go about in the streets and flood the streets with "Bhoi Patrikas" (Street Bulletins) with scaring news and comments on the merits of the real candidates and their views of the Congress "leaders." This is regarded as one of the novel election stunts.

"E" WARD FIASCO.

Too much attention has been paid by the press to what is styled the revolt of the "E" Ward (Byculla) Dist. Congress Committee. Closer enquiries made at the Head Quarters of the Congress make out a good case for the disqualification of "E" Ward D. C. C. by the Council of the B.P.C.C. for the purposes of the election. Under the B. P. C. C. constitution by which all Wards in the City are governed, the B.P.C.C. has got every right to control the District Congress Committees, within its jurisdiction. This control is to be exercised by the Council of the B.P.C.C., which has also power to lay down and put into operation the conditions of control. The case of the B.P. C.C. Council according to the B.P. C.C. Secretary, is that the 'E' Ward District Congress Committee has consistently denied the citizenship of that Ward their fundamental rights under the Congress constitution, namely, the right of becoming a member of the Congress. Nobody of that Ward knows where the office of the District Congress Committee is situated.

WHY THE WARD IS DISQUALIFIED.

Even the Post Office of Bombay which cannot be accused of having any interests in these affairs does not know where the Office of the "E" Ward District Congress Committee is situated. The letters addressed to this District Congress Committee at the address advertised by the Secretary of that Ward Committee are sent back by the Dead Letter Office. Innumerable complaints of Congress men in Byculla have been received at the Head Quarters that nobody of that Ward can get any facilities of becoming the Congress members. Under these circumstances, the Council of the B.P.C.C., after having given every possible opportunity to the "E" Ward District Congress Committee to clear its position, disqualified the Ward Committee for the purposes of this year's election. The Secretary of the Ward Committee did not care to reply to the allegations although he was repeatedly asked to do so. It is understood that this matter was even referred to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. The Secretary of the "E" Ward District Congress Committee did not care to represent this case even to the General Secretary although he was asked to do so.

NO TRUTH IN PARALLEL ELECTION.

The fear that there will be two sets of representatives going to the B. P. C. C. from the "E" Ward are absolutely unfounded. Nobody except the Secretaries of the B. P. C.C. has got the right under the constitution to announce the elections and call for nominations. If anybody does not it is un-constitutional on the very face of it. Of course, there is bound to be some resentment among the aggrieved persons but that is unavoidable in the interests of justice and fair-play. If the "E" Ward District Congress Committee has got any grievance against the decision of the Council, the only remedy for that will be to make an appeal to the B. P. C. C.

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Congress Property Returned By Police

Congress property consisting of three cycles, 20 khadi shirts, 20 khadi Pyjamas and 20 blankets were ordered to be returned to Mr. K. F. Nariman, president of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday morning.

Mr. G. V. Desai, Estate Secretary of the B. P. C. C., filed an application on Wednesday in the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, drawing attention of the Court to the fact that the above-mentioned property which had been seized by the Police when they raided the Congress Volunteers' Captain's Cabin at Mineya Mansion on December 20 last, was still with the Police, and requesting that it should be returned to the Congress.

Latest News.

INDIA DEBATE.
LONDON, May 13.

Lord Irwin listened from the Peers Gallery to the Commons debate on India Office Estimates, reviewing the effect of his agreement with Mr. Gandhi on the trade between Britain and India.

The debate was opened by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister who lamented that there was no evidence of improvement and complained that the agreement, "if agreement it could be called", was not being carried out in letter and certainly not in spirit, while an attempt to found a company for the reexport of stocks of British cottongoods at present in India was a violent breach of the whole spirit of the agreement.

Sir Herbert Samuel expressed the Liberals' gratitude that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister had voiced the protest of Lancashire whose feelings were too deep and widespread for the Commons to fail to take cognizance of Sir Herbert Samuel expressed the opinion that despite the strength of Japanese competition and decline in India's purchasing power, Indian tariff and Indian boycott constituted the most important cause of the collapse of Lancashire trade. H esaid that the only course was to follow energetically and sincerely the lines laid down by the Round Table Conference, but a favourable atmosphere was necessary for this both in India and Britain.—Reuter.

(Message incomplete.)

FRENCH ELECTION.

Versailles.—M. Doumer has been elected President of the French Republic.—Reuter.

Bourbon Summer Palace Broken Into.

Madrid.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in Valencia following attacks on several religious establishments during the night. The deathroll at Cordova is now five.

The Bourbons Royal Summer Palace at Santander as reported to have been broken in last night by unknown persons who stole large quantity of valuables including several of Alfonso's gold and silver yachting trophies. Strict precautions are being taken, to protect convents at Guadalajara on which it was discovered, Communists were planning attack.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

—:o:—

May 13.

Freinfels, Huper, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

May 14.

Benares, Torsell, Calcutta.
Bahadur, Dorole, Calcutta.
Lango Maru, Uchins, Kobe.
King Egloert, Polgram, Abadan.
Hallpora, Porlser, Karachi.

LOADING.

May 13.

Steamer, Freinfels for Hamburg
Steamer, Uhenfels for Hamburg
Steamer, Chalsla for Busrah.
Steamer, Gurna for Okha.

S.S. Freinfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Freinfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Benares:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Benares, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with some bottom cargo.

S.S. Targo Maru:—The N. Y. K. Steamer Targo Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bahadur:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Bahadur will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo

S.S. Hatepara:—The M. M. Coy's Steamer, Hatepara, will sail to-day from Bombaf harbour for Karachi with some bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 13.

1 C|o Eastbourne, Calcutta, 15-5, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Macedonia, London, 16-5, M M & Co.
3 Freienfels, Karachi 20|5 L. Edwards Ltd.
6 Cascana, Karachi 15-5, Grahams T. Co.
7 Masula, Hull, 15-5, M M & Co.
8 Nuddea. Calcutta N.F. M.M. & Co.
9 Hatipara, Karachi, 14-5, M M & Co.
10 Durenda Europe NF, M M and Co.
11 Clan Buchanan, Bhavnagar, 17-5, James Finlay & Co.
13 Kioto, Antwerp, N F, K Nixon
14 Tango Maru, Kobe, 14-5, N Y Kaisha.
15 Genova, Genoa, 19-5, L T & M S Co.
16 Karoa E. & S. Africa NF. M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 24-5, O S Kaisha.
2 Benares, Colombo, 14|5 L. Edwards Ltd.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 15-5, M M and Co.
5 Sophie Maru, M Coast, 15-5, Merchant S N Co.
6 C|o. Durban, Karachi, 17-5, K. N. and Co.
8 Jaladuta, Rangoon, 15|5 Scindia S. N. Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
10/11 Jalaveera, N F N F, Scindia S N Co.
14 Havre Maru Japan, 16-5, O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti, Akyab, N. F. Scindia S N Co.
B. Gogra, Rangoon 16|5 M. M. and Co.
H. Strudsholm, M. Coast, 15|5 National S. S. Co.
M Shuia, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29.5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.

FROM OSLO.

Ceylon 21-5-31 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Trenthank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
City of Derby, 29-5-31, F, F. Campbell.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tottori Maru. 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kiddermore 22.5-31 P and O S N Co
Yamagata Maru 20-5-31 O S Kaikaisha.
Heimei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Macedonie 16-5.31 P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Potters, NF, I. Edward Ltd.
City of Eastbourne, 15-5-31 F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Masula 14-5-31 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia, NF, G T & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Freinfels 20-5-31 L. Edwards Ltd.
Chenfels N. F. L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, 19-5-31, M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Mirzapore 23-5-31 P & O S N Co.
Havre Maru, 10-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Boarneo Maru, 24-5-31, O S Kaisha.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kioto, NF, K N Co.
Clan Buchanan, 17-5-31, J F Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Juladuta, NF, S S N Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varsova 15-3-31 M M & Co.
Chakla N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Beldis, NF, K N Co.
Gogra N F M M and Co.
Nudea N F M M and Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.

FOR DURBAN

Karoa 27-5-31 M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani, N F T M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, N F F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON

Mocedonia P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Potter, L Edward Ltd.
City of Eastbourne, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia, G T & Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Masula M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Freienfels L. Edwards Ltd.
Uhenfels L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR DUNKIRK

Kioto 5-5-31, K N Co.
Clan Buchanan, J F C.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani T M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Beldis, K N Co.
Gogra, M M and Co.
Nuddea, M M and Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Juladuta, S S N Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tango Maru N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, M Italiana.

FOR DURBAN

Karo M M & Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Varsova M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Gurna of G. L. D.		12-5-31
S.S. Jalajyoti	„	12-5-31
S.S. Borneo Maru	„	12-5-31
S.S. Varsova	„	12-5-31
S.S. Benares	„	13-5-31
S.S. Hatipara	„	13-5-31
S.S. Clan Buchanan	"	13-5-31

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 13.

S.S. Macedonia for London:—52 bales animal skin H. Oosman and Co.; 3 bales animal skin F. Nizami and co.; 3 bales animal skin A. R. Mehdiaff; 1 bale animal skin I. Faizulla; 8 bales animal skin M. M. and Co.; 11 bales animal skin K. B. H. Kartimbai and Sons; 6 bales animal skin A. M. G. Husseinzodak; 4 bales animal skin H. A. Amam; 6 bales woollen carpet I. Faizulla; 22 cwts. fish bones R. Dhamp and Co.; 100 bales Turmeric M. Bhuta and Co.; 12 bales animal skin M. Nassim.

For New York:—6 bales Ind. Truggets M. M. and Co.

S.S. Castolia for Liverpool:—30 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 50 bales wool raw A. J. Calcuttawalla; 100 bales wool raw W. T. Surar; 44 baies wool raw D. Sassoon and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw B. Mauji and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw E. Suleiman and Co.

For Glasgow:—96 bales hemp K. J. Kapadia and Co.

S.S. Freinfels for Hamburg:—3006 cwts. groundnut oil cakes H. E. Oomerbhoy; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes H. Ramji and Co.; 2000 cwt Joowari Birla Bros.; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes Birla Bros.; 8 cases dry casings Ad Meyer; 2002 cwt. myrabollam P. Mathradas and Co.

For Rottirdam:—5000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, 500 cwt. Linseed oil cakes H. Ramji and Co.; 12000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, 2000 cobra oil cakes H. V. Comerbhoy and Co.

For Bremon:—55 bales cotton raw V. Curamsey.

For Antewerp:—220 bales cotton raw B. Suleman and Co.; 188 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.:

For Ghuif:—55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S.S. Uhenfels for Hamburg:—8 cases dry casings D. Abraham and Sons; 2070 cwt Joowari Kalli Bros.; 165 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Brema 63 bales cotton raw 1980 cwt Joowari Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 250 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Rotterda:—11583 cwt. Joowari Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 4000 cwt. groundnuts K. Denchan and Co.

S.S. Masula for Havre:—32 bales cott n raw Textile Products Ltd.

S.S. Kioto for Dinkirk:—1000 cwts. linseed L. Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. Genova for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw Volktra Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo.

S.S. Tango Maru for Hongkong:—300 cwt. gum bhesabole P. E. Bros.

For Shanghai;—1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Havre Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha and Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 400 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nogsahi:—150 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S.S. Mizapore for Kobe 16000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:— 250 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—200 bals cotton raw M. Amardey and Co.

For Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 13.

S.S. Arendikirk agents L. Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—75 cases washers; 30 cases lamps; 68 cases unexpond films; 210 cases clonestuns; 150 cases Tarina; 500 cases potato flour; 75 cases marbles, 129 cases paper; 96 cases A. silk yarn; 400 cases slates; 50 cases pencils; 241 cases vegetable products; 130 cases plywood; 160 cases hoists; 30 cases wine; 460 dms chemicals; 250 dms. spirits; 50 dms. M. A. Foil.

From Bremen:—58 bdle plate cutting; 160 bdle nails; 226 bdle. tubes; 133 bdle circles; 170 bdle. wire; 1788 bdle aspen wood; 177 cases slates; 91 cases hinges; 30 cases glassware; 50 cases beer.

From Antwerp:—920 bdle steel bars; 4007 bdle steel hoops; 650 bdle steel rods; 707 bdle steel joists; 193 bdle steel rounds; 1300 Angles; 8956 sheets 200 bundles steel wire; 113 bdle tiles; 100 bdle zinc plates; 125 cases brands; 590 cases vegetable products; 140 tins dyes; 89 cases glassware.

From Rotterdam:—28 cases sherry; 66 cases slates; 20 cases cheese; 153 cases straw board; 256 cases pencils; 110 cases paper; 525 cases dextrine; 650 cases Farina; 685 cases sugar; 257 cases vegetable products 1000 cases soda asp.; 54 cases A silk yarn; 1790 tins dyes dry; 497 tins dyes paste; 1500 tins asphalt; 558 tins paint; 450 tins whole oil.

From Suez:—659 tins asphalt.

S.S. Neuenfels agents L. Edward Ltd., from Hamburg:—38 tins dyes; 428 tins chemicals; 74 tins M. A. foil; 50 cases C. shoes; 235 cases nails; 467 cases spilters; 77 cases lamps; 290 cases milk; 226 cases paper; 50 cases glue; 59 cases A silk yarn; 189 cases E'ware; 100 cases tiles; 200 cases slates; 493 cases glasswase; 106 cases plywood; 1145 cases aspen logs; 135 cases cells; 550 mdle plc squares; 660 bdle plc circles; 362 bdle sheets.

From Bremen:—776 cases tubes; 350 cases slates; 260 cases beer; 588 cases glassware; 178 cases paper; 1500 cases logs; 500 cases nails; 460 cases wire.

From Antewerp:—11490 bdle steel sheets; 460 bdle steel bars; 325 bdle steel joists; 320 bdle steel circles; 301 bdle steel hoops; 3584 bdle steel rods; 454 bdle steel angles; 385 cases glassware; 48 cases E'ware; 170 cases chalk; 220 cases starch; 100 cases pins; 3210 cases vegetable products; 195 cases silk yarn; 120 cases washers; 910 tins dyes dry; 575 tins chemicals; 107 cases screws; 610 cases bolts and nuts; 1300 balles Am. cotton.

From Port Said:—135 bales cotton.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay. May 13.

3 Months Discounts 2 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent
Call Money 5 per cent.
One Months 5 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 4 3/4 per cent.
Six Months 4-1/4 per cent
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

FROM A PRINCE TO "BIKKU"

Sjt. Vaswani On Buddha's Gospel Of Love.

(From a Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (CIND), May 9.

The thrice-blessed Buddha Day, was celebrated with enthusiasm in Hyderabad. At 5-30 in the morning Sjt. Vaswani conducted a Divine Service attended by a large number of men and women and gave a discourse on "The Blessed one." "A blessing," he said, "rests on this day. The Buddha pours his blessings this day upon all who seek and aspire. What gift shall we give him? What gift nobler than the sacred resolve to serve the Blessed one with deeds of mercy? Hate has broken the world: let us rebuild with the power of love."

In the evening Sjt. Vaswani addressed a crowded meeting on "Buddha the Liberator." Vaswani referred to the beautiful flower-ceremony with which the Buddha Day opened in Japan and Ceylon:—processions of men and women moved that day to place flower at the feet of Buddha. Continuing Vaswani said:—

"A life of singular beauty and singular fascination! A Prince, he becomes a Bhikkhu. He renounces the palace and joins the Brotherhood of the poor. Heir to a throne, he lives on alms. He sees what the Buddhist books call the "4 signs." Witnesses the impermanence of the World! He sees an old man, a diseased man, a dead man, and a monk. And there enters into his hear a vision of dukkha, the world-sorrow. What is the way out of the World-Sorrow?—he asks. Life as it is lived makes him sad. Who more sensitive to suffering than Buddha? Men are at a game of cards. They play for money, or pleasure or power—for sometime. Then they are seized by death. Is there no way of deliverance? He goes upon his great quest. He leaves the city quietly at night. He loves Humanity and so he leaves the world. He renounces the palace to go in search of a cure for the cruelties and stupidities of life. He meditates for years in a Forest. He is tempted by Mara who promises him the earth's sovereignty. Buddha would have none of it. Buddha would be a servant of Humanity.

WISDOM UNDER A TREE

Born under a tree, Buddha receives illumination, also, under a tree. For years has he practised 'tapasya,' with a vision in his heart of the World's Dukkha. Then there comes to him, under the Bodhi Tree, a deeper vision,—a vision of the great Law which converted Dukkha into discipline and shows that the way out of sorrow is service and sacrifice. After illumination he says:—"Among the nations I shall go." He leaves the forest to take the message of Wisdom to wandering Humanity.

His love conquers India. Her millions take their law of conduct from his lips. Village after village is converted. Robbers and courtesans and criminals are converted. Out of love for Buddha, India as a nation renounces meat-eating. Singular in the World's history, this devotion of millions to one man. India under the influence of Buddha's personality becomes a bearer to the nations of a Religion of Humanity.

"Among the Nations I shall go",—said Buddha. And his resolve bore rich fruitage. His message penetrated to far-off lands; it became the great Liberator of Asia. It became the first World-Religion. It inspired men and women to go East and West and North and South in witness of their Master. It created hospitals for men and animals in many lands. It initiated a New Renaissance in Japan. Japan owes her poetry and music and arts and crafts and philosophy, largely to Buddha's message. It is still the people's faith in Japan. It gave a new life to China. It travelled to Syria and central Asia. It influenced the Order of Essence in Palestine and various orders of Monks in Egypt. It travelled to Greece and there influenced the Pythagorean Brotherhood. It influenced the philosophy of Stoics in Rome. And long before Columbus "discovered" America to Europe, Buddhist missionaries were at work in Mexico. In modern times, Buddha's message inspired thinkers and sages like Feuerbach, Schopenhauer, Comte and Emerson. Buddha has, indeed, been a world-healer.

GOSPEL OF LOVE.

The essence of his message may, I think, be discerned in his very first discourse and, again, in his parting words just before he passes into the Great Peace. At Benares is delivered his First Discourse. In it he expounds the doctrine of the "Wheel of Karma". "Ye are sons of your Karma, Ceremonies and creeds will not save you. Right conduct is needed." The great law is wise and just and will not be bribed. Religion in Karma and Dharma" Again, lying on his bed between two trees and seeing his beloved disciple Ananda weeping at the passing of his Master, Buddha says.—"Weep not for me Ananda! Hold fast to the Lamp of Dharma". And this Lamp of Dharma, as the life of Buddha shows again and again, is "maitri", is "daya", is love for all; is fellowship with the poor. Buddha recognised no caste. Buddha recognised the sacred claims of all upon Humanity, of all Life. Buddha taught that "bodhi", wisdom was open to the poorest of the poor, the humblest of the humble".

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 13.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/13.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/13.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/11.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/13.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/5.
3 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|2.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70-6
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/6.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/6.

FORWARD RATES.

18th May settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/5/6.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/5/0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

MORE LIQUOR CONSUMED

—:o:—

Working Of Mines In C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 10.

A Government resolution on the working of the Commerce and Industry Department of the C. P. Government states that during the year ending 31st December, 1930, the number of mines worked fell from 161 to 117 owing to the depression in the Coal and the Manganese markets. In consequence, a large number of labour force was discharged from several mining centres and hence the supply of labour was plentiful everywhere except at one mine in the Chanda District. There was however, no appreciable fall in the wages of the labourers. The wages earned by Coal and Maganese miners are slightly higher than those of the agriculturists and with an all round fall in the prices, the remuneration of Labour was adequate for its needs.

ABSENCE OF STRIKES.

There were no Strikes in the mines and the relations between employers and employees were cordial. The labour in mines is however still unskilled, illiterate and unorganised. This explains the absence of a Strike in the mining areas.

The health of the Labourers is reported as generally good though the mining areas were also affected, when epidemics were raging through the districts. The maternity benefit scheme has been made applicable to the minersby the C. P. Manganese Ore Po at its own initiative, and the Government is watching the same with interest.

LIQUOR ON THE INCREASE.

There was a remarkable advance in respect of the facilities afforded to mine labourers for the education of children at mines. The Independent Mining Local Board now controls 11 such schools. The liquor consumption in the mining areas is however on the increase and has increased from 2762 to 3027 proof gallons during the year under report. Another feature of the report is the fact that crime in the mining areas in generally on the decrease.

There were five prosecutions against employers for voilating the provisions of the Mines Act and mining regulations.

Physical Training Propaganda

The Secretary of the Gajanan Vyayam Shala, Tasgaon, writes:—"We are starting on a tour in our district for the spread of the physical training after the well-known methods of Prof. Manikarao. Physical and moral progress is our cherished goal. We hope that the lovers of physical training will render us every possible help. Our first programme is to take place at Kasad, and then we intend to go to Satara and Vai."

Agartala.—Information has been received from Belonia division that a Forest Guard has been murdered by several Mahomedans who are alleged to have been smuggling in forest products. It is reported that the head guard with two others in patrol duty accosted these men and asked for Tripura State permits, at which the men attacked the guards with wooden sticks killing one. The Superintendent of Police has left for the place.—A.P.

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KONKAR BROTHERS, Poona.
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD., CALCUTTA.

ROBBERY IN BROAD DAY-LIGHT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to bring the folowinl facts before you in order that the public may know the fate of the suburban residents.

Yesterday, i.e. on Friday evening at about 6-45 p.m. when I was coming from the station on the Marzoanabad (Ghodbandar Road) near Juhu lane a taxi occupied 2 Mahomedans went past me on the east side of the road and suddenly stopped near a toddy shop. I was looking up at the sky where aeroplanes were doing some stunts and while my attention was engaged there one of the occupants of the car got down and all of a sudden ran opposite me, caught hold of me by the collar and began talking in some queer language. I requested him to talk in Hindustani but he carried on his talk all the while jerking me at the collar. Ultimately when I told him I could not follow all he said he let go his hold and then in clear Hindustani asked me how far was Bombay from Andheri. On my telling him he laughed and went away but instead of going towards Bombay he went back to Andheri. The next morning I found to my utter surprize that purse containing my season ticket and Rs. 30 had been removed. The above incident happened in broad day light.—Yours, etc.,

JYOTINDRA L. MEHTA

Bombay, May 9.

Among the hundreds of patterns of watches regularly stocked by us, the 'IMPERATOR' has for many years held an honoured position. The 'IMPERATOR' is a Keyless Pocket Watch of character, dignity and quiet elegance; its capacity for extremely accurate time-keeping has been amply proven and this quality does not diminish after years of wear. It is, in fact, built with such high-quality materials and by such accomplished skill, that a life-time's service is assured. Fitted with a fine gilt bridge movement, fully jewelled with 15 best rubies, real chronometer balance and tempered isochronal hair-spring, the 'IMPERATOR' is splendid value in Nickel Silver Rs. 45, in Sterling Silver Rs. 60, and in 18-ct. Gold (Gold Double Dome) Rs. 200.

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BOMBAY
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FOR AN INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

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CONGRESS WORK IN TAMIL NADU.

Deputations Doing Propaganda In Villages.

(From Our Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, May 9.

Tamil Nadu has lost no time in reorganising Congress work in the province in accordance with the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The Provincial Working Committee met at Trichy and decided to send deputations of leading workers to all districts. The deputations were to explain to the people the implications of the Truce terms, and the Karachi resolutions and to help in reorganising the district and taluk Congress Committees. The Working Committee also decided that all Congress elections should be held between the 15th and 31st May and that the new Provincial Committee should meet at Madura in the first week of June at the time of the Provincial Conference.

In pursuance of the resolution two deputations have been touring the Districts for the last two weeks. One of them was headed by Dr. Rajan and consisted of Messrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi, A. Vedaratnam Pillai, P. Tirukootasundaram Pillay and K. Santanam. It started on the 21st at Kakur and has just completed its tour in the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Tanjore.

The other party headed by Sjt. A. Vaidynatha Iyer of Madura consisting of Sjts. E. Krishna Iyer, N. Halasyam, Dr. T. V. Saminatha Sastry and Mrs. Sankara Iyer has been touring the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar was for a few days with each of the deputations.

Everywhere, the deputations were received with unbounded enthusiasm and in many places, the attendance at the meetings have broken all previous records. Another special feature was the ladies' meetings and the awakening of the women. Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi's work in this direction was invaluable.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH

The propaganda for the boycott of Foreign cloth is in full swing throughout the province. Effective Picketing of Foreign cloth shops is going on at Madras, Coimbatore, Koilpatti, Tinnevelly, Mannargudi and other places. Everywhere, the cloth-merchants are offering not to place new orders, but the Congress Committees are not satisfied with this offer and are insisting that the sale of the existing stocks should also stop. Against this, the merchants desire to know what should be done with the stock of Foreign cloth on hand. Both workers and merchants are eagerly looking forward to the formation of the new company for the export of Foreign cloth as the only way out of the situation. Meanwhile Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar has been advising them that the cloth-merchants of each place should form a limited company and entrust all their foreign cloth to their custody. That will leave only one foreign cloth shop in each place and it will be possible to make sure that no new orders are placed. It will also facilitate the handing over of the foreign cloth to the new company when started. If the merchants would agree to this suggestion in any place, he has advised the Congress workers to stop Picketing.

ANTI-LIQUOR CAMPAIGN.

Anti-liquor propaganda is also going on briskly but liquor-picketing has not been started except in a few places. Lady volunteers are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers except in the city of Madras and all Congress Committees have been instructed that an atmosphere of perfect non-violence is essential before any picketing can be taken up. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar has issued a special set of instructions to all workers enjoining strict observance of the truce terms.

Besides touring with the two deputations, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar visited Madras and Conjeevaram and is now engaged in an intensive propaganda in the Salem District.

"TO BRAVE BRITISH WEATHER AND STATESMANSHIP."

Mahatma In London: "An Interesting Spectacle."

The "Nation" (New York), writes:—

Gandhi in London will be an interesting spectacle in more ways than one. He intends to brave British weather and British statesmanship alike in his customary dress—a loin-cloth, the session of the second Round Table Conference will have to be accommodated to his habit of observing Monday as a day of complete silence, he will take along his spinning wheel, and he will, of course, adhere to his negligible diet, which would contribute nothing to a State dinner, but must be prepared by religious formula. It is more important that Gandhi and his advisers—if he does really act as sole delegate—will go to London not at Government expense, but at the expense of the Congress Party. By all these gestures, the personal ones as well as the political, Gandsi strengthens a position which was already very strong by reason of his Truce with Lord Irwin and his complete dominance of the Congress Party convention. If he can add the prestige that would result from the settlement of the Hindu-Moslem problem, he will be in an even better position to press for realisation of the bill of rights adopted by the Congress convention. The British, being notorious for their own insistence on taking their customs and their tea with them wherever they go, can scarcely object with logic to Gandhi's personal preferences. The real importance of the London conference lies in the British reaction to Gandhi's political demands.

MUSLIMS FAVOUR JOINT ELECTORATES

Nationalist Party Formed.

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, May 11.

A Muslim Nationalist party has been formed at Beawar. Mr. Ghulam Husain, senior vice chairman of the Municipal Committee has been elected President. A public meeting attended by about 5,000 people was held on May 9th under the presidentship of Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor. Mr. Husain spoke on the objects of the party laying great stress on Hindu Muslim unity and joint electorates.

TEACHING MARATHI IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGES

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

Since the important vernaculars of this Presidency like Marathi and Gujarati were admitted as subjects for the degree examinations in the Bombay University Professors for teaching these subjects were appointed in Government Colleges as in the private ones. Mr. G. G. Tipnis, a former editor of the "Dnyanaprakh" of Poona and another Mr. S. N. Chapekar, a flourishing pleader and literateur from Berar were appointed Professors of Marathi literature at the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges respectively. Mr. Chapekar, it is well-known accepted the post out of love for a literary occupation than for the emoluments it brought. The post at the Elphinstone College was abolished soon after Dr. Paranjpye ceased to hold the port-folio of Education and Mr. Chapekar who has been drawing about Rs. 300 and is in service for about 10 years has been asked by the Education Department to say whether he is willing to serve on Rs. 150 and in the event of his disagreement to do so, vacate the post, so that arrangement might be made to appoint some one else.

The ultimatum to Mr. Chapekar must have been sent in the interest of economy and retrenchment One could have understood Government's intentions in that behalf if they had proposed something like the abolition of the Deccan College altogether or there had been a uniform cut in the salaries of other professors and lecturers. The maintenance of Government-maintained schools and colleges has always been justified on the ground that they ought to remain as model institutions before the people even if that meant fat salaries, large fees and provision for less number of students If that is so why not treat the subject of teaching Marathi on the same scale as is applied to Gujarati and Urdu? Even in these days of scarcity of money, new appointments are being made at the Ahmedi College and the study of Persian, Arabic and Urdu is well looked after. This is, as it should be. But the treatment shown to Marathi and its teachers is intolerable and the Education Minister owes an explanation in this behalf to the public. The question does not concern Mr Chapekar alone, but to the Marathi-speaking millions in this Presidency and, before the Mahratta M.L.C. put the Education Minister to an ordeal of cross-examination in this matter on the floor of the Council, it will be better for him and the Education Department to take suitable steps.

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MUSLIMS TO DEFY LATEST ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

"Endangering Religious Liberty."

LUCKNOW, May 4.

An open air mass meeting of the Mussalmans was held here under the Presidentship of Shamsululema Maulana Najmi Hasan Mujtahid, to protest against the foreign relations Ordinance. About 8 to 10 thousand people attended. The proceedings commenced with the recital from the Holy Quran and an inspiring poem by Maulana Raz Ejtahabi. After the former proposal and election of President, the learned Maulana delivered a speech recapitulating the events of the Hedjaz said that these have had tired the patience of the Mussalmans who had been kept under control with great effort by the Ulemas, who always looked upon this question as an essentially religious matter in hope of the redress of grievances through the instrumentality of the British Government but the Ordinance has again revived their feeling of resentment.

The first resolution proposed by Mr. Hyder Mehdi, Advocate, Allahabad and seconded by Maulana Sibghatullah of Firangimahal was carried unanimously amidst echoes of "Ibnsaud Barbad":—

The resolution stated that the Ordinance No. 4 of 1931 promulgated by the Governor-General of India was an abuse of the provisions of Government of India Act and the language used therein was so general as to endanger the religious liberty and the freedom of opinion of the Mussalmans who by dint of their ties of religious fraternity and in obedience to the mandates of their Faith are interested in the maintenance of their religious rights in foreign Islamic States and in the welfare of their Muslim brethren residing in those territories, and the Ordinance in the opinion of the meeting being an open infringement of the fundamental rights of citizenship and religious liberty of the Mussalmans it was enjoined on all to treat it is a dead letter and disobey it regardless of all consequences.

After Maghrib prayers, the second resolution under the presidentship of Umdatul Ulema Maulana Kalbe Husain Saheb Mujtahid was moved by Syed Kalbi Abbas, Advocate, Rae Bareli, who declared the Hedjaz affair to be a purely religious question full of delicacies and dealt with the question from the religious standpoint urging that the dictates of religion demand sacrifice at the altar of the Ordinance.

Syed Md. Hehdi Taskin, Advocate, Fyzabad, Maulana Masrur Husain of Madrasatulwaizin Jafar Mehdi Razvi, Talaqdar, Rudauli Hakim Ali, Abas (Congress) Khan Bahadur Nawab Mehdi Hussain, Obeidul Rahman of the Frontier, Md. Hasan Tabatabai and Hakim Iqbal Raza of Lucknow spoke in support of the resolution and emphatically condemned the Ordinance as impolitic unconstitutional and a mischievous encroachment on the religious liberty of the Musalman and which they welcomed as rousing them to their pious duty of defending their religion and honour.—"Liberty."

THE NAVJAWAN BHARAT SABHA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of 8th May a letter was published written by Messrs. Vaisampayan and Bapat regarding the meeting of the Navjawan Bharat Sabha which was held at Chawpatty on the same day evening.

As the president of the Navjawan Bharat Sabha I feel it my duty to reply of that letter. Yes, it is a fact that we did not invite any accused of the Lamington Road Shooting Case to attend the meeting. Because we did not expect them to come to the meeting. They have no any connection with the Nawjawan Bharat Sabha. The meeting was held not to congratulate them but to condemn the police action that led to innocent persons being brought into trouble and confined in prison for nearly seven months.

Therefore I hope you will kindly remove the misunderstanding of the people by publishing this letter in your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

KUMARANANDA.

Bombay, May 10.

President, Nawjawan Bharat Sabha.

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Besides these there are notes and news (together with illustrations) on topical matters in the Departmental Notes Section which are a special feature of the INDIAN REVIEW. These include Literary, Educational, Legal, Personal, Political, Sport, General, Medical and Science sections. The section World of Books contains notices of recent English, American & Indian publications.

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(The April Number will contain a detailed account of the Karachi Congress).

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Scene from "Bugles of War" featuring Mr. Babu Rau and Miss Putli, Ranjit Picture to run at West-End from 16th.

"BEHIND THE SCENES"

(Continued from page 4.)

ing a sound picture is slightly smaller. This is due to the fact that a small strip of the film is taken away from the picture to provide sound. When the disc method is used, naturally the full width of the picture is utilised.

GREAT CARE FOR FILM.

If a piece of film is examined with the naked eye, all that one can see is a few marks which one might think were made with pen and ink. When you consider that the voice comes from these marks, it is readily realized that it is a most delicate process. The slightest bit of dust or dirt which might get on the film, or oil from the machinery, would have a bad egect, either obliterating the sound altogether, or blurring the sound to the extent of making the voice practically un-intelligible. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that extreme care be taken in the Operating Box, and films have to be cleaned every day in such a manner that dust (if any) be removed, without scratching. The Operating Box itself has to be kept spotlessly clean, to avoid any accumulations of dust.

As this film passes through the machine, a series of lenses, known to the Technical Expert as the Optical System, throws a light through the film, that is to say through that portion of the film which provides sound, on to an electric photo-cell. The light is transferred into an electric current which passes from the machine through an amplifier of a most complicated nature, and thence on to the loud speakers.

The machinery itself is some of the most delicate machinery ever invented, and the slightest thing wrong—and it can be safely be said there are some thousands of things which can go wrong—is liable to completely upset a show.

With sound on disc, although perhaps the machinery is not so delicate, it is absolutely essential that the disc and film be perfectly synchronised. The needle has to be placed on the dis in the correct place, and the film in the correct place on the machine. Now, if either of these is a few inches out, the whole of that reel—if it is allowed to run through in such a manner—is obviously out of synchronisation and voice will come either before or after the movement of the lips, according to the circumstances.

These remarks are intended to show what the Operating Box have to contend with and, if at any time something goes slightly wrong with the picture, the audience should be sympathetic. When one considers the multitude of pictures which are screened in Bombay and the very few break-downs, much praise is due to the Operating Staff concerned.

THE "SPEAKERS"

The Speakers are usually found behind the screen. This is necessary, not because the best sound result is obtained through Speakers being in that position, but another point has to be considered, and that is Illusion. If for instance, the speakers were placed in the ceiling, throwing sound down on the audience, there would be no Illusion, and naturally practically no enjoyment of the picture. It is always necessary to get the maximum possible result from an equipment, and, if anything is placed in front of the speaker, it tends to dull the result. Therefore, we have another difficulty,—that of the screen.

If a thick substance is placed in front of a loud speaker, not only is the amout of volume decreased, but the voice tends to become blurred. This difficulty is overcome by the adoption of what is known as the Sound Screen. The average cinema-goer would be surprised to examine a sound screen close up.

THE RIGHT THEATRE.

It is an ordinary piece of cloth full of small holes. Thus, about 25 per cent of the space covered by the screen is open, which allows the sound to penetrate more easily than would be the case if the ordinary silent screen were used. These holes cannot be seen when the light is thrown on the screen, but here again we come up against another difficulty, due to the fact that a portion of the light thrown on the screen, instead of being reflected, pass through the holes—this means using a greater power in order to make up for the lost light. Sometimes in a theatre only one speaker is used, and in others two or three, or even more. There is an instance in London where 16 speakers are being used behind one screen. This is not necessarily because of the size of the hall, but according to the acoustic properties. It is sometimes found, when the equipment is tried out, that, although reproduction is excellent in some parts of the hall, in other parts there are what is known as "dead spots', where sound is very bad. These spots must be filled, and extra speakers are used to direct sound in the required places.

When a new theatre is built specifically for the purpose of the exhibition of talking pictures, of course every effort is made to provide for good accoustics, and then the introduction of sound is simplified. In India, in practically every case, sound equipment has been installed in theatres that were built many years before sound pictures were ever thought of, and the difficulties to be surmounted have sometimes proved enormous. They can, however, always be overcome, if sufficient care is taken, but it sometimes involves a big expenditure in the way of new ceilings and sound absorbing walls, etc.

Miss Putli, in "Bugles of War," Ranjit picture to run from 16th at West-End.

—:o:—

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

(Continued from Page 4).

partners the studio, it is understood, has been closed.

Pictures Under Production

—:o:—

Ranjit Film Co:—

Mr. Nandlal is busy with his picture "The Painted Angel" and Mr. Nanubhai with "Bombay after midnight." The concern will shortly begin to produce "Talkies" as orders have already been placed for necessary machinery. But the production of silent pictures will also continue side by side.

Sharadha Film Co:—

Mr. Mohan Shah is busy a fine social picture "The Neck-lace" with Mr. Kale (late of Saroj), Mr. Bose and Miss Nurjehan. And Mr. Kapoor is busy with a socio-historical picture.

Mehta-Luhar Productions:

Both Messrs. Luhar and Mehta are now busy making arrangements for the production of a historical picture "The Ronak Mahal' on a big scale. It deals with the part the Kings of the Bahamini Dynasty.

Prabhat Film Co:

Mr. Shantharam is now busy with Socio-historical production "Zuloom" featuring a fresh set of stars. At the same time arrangements are being made for the production of Indian Talkies at Kolhapur.

Asian Film Co. (India).

"The Dreadful Revenge," Rajput Romance featuring Miss Nirasha and Mr. Benjamin, is nearing completion. Another picture named "The Desert Love," an Arabian Romance, is also under production.

Vishwesh Film Co:—

An historical picture based on the early life of Shivaji, is under production.

The Imperial Studios

"Nur Jehan" will now be a talkie and Mr. Mir is busy in joining his film and most of the indoor scenes will now be with sound dialogue and music. 'A Wager in Love" is practically finished and will shortly be exhibited in Bombay. Mr. Gidwani has returned from Sidhpur where he had been to take out-door scenes in connection with his picture "The Slave". There are spectacular scenes in the picture. "Kamer-El-Zaman" is going ahead at the hands of Mr. Shah.

Mr. Pesi Karani's "Daulat-Ka-Nasha" is progressing steadily, it will be released shortly. This will the second talkie of the Imperial Movi-Tone Company.

AROUND AND ABOUT THE THEATRELAND.

(Continued age 4)

man set up another by his performances of Gurshwin's "Rhapody in Blue." For all the knocks this opus has received from the irreconcilables, it still remains a great bit of work and probably will achieve immortality.

On the 27th of February at the Opera House, Paris, I set up another milestone on the permanent way of dance music, for when my band gave a concert and featured the works of Ivor Stravinsky, consisting of two excerpts specially re-scored from this famous composer's opera "Mavra," a work which he heard my orchstra play.

This music is, of course, futuristic. That is as it should be, however, for all forms of art are constantly changing as time brings new technique and new efforts at expression. Dance musicians lean hard on the teachings of the modernist school, Ravel, Delius, Stravinsky are some of the "masters who influence the harmonic character of dance and orchestration.

It seems to be a far flung fallacy that dance musicians are mere musical fakes and that they cannot even read music, let alone play a standard work from sight. This accusation used to be true on the whole, but that was years ago, and now, with the rarest exception, no one can rise to stardom in the profession unless he has instrument inside out. Take, for instance, some of the records we have made of the standard works, including Rachmaninoff's Preludes in G Minor and C. Sharp Minor on "His Master's Voice" and several other concert records equally successful, which have been most favourably reviewed by the severest of critics.

So much a musician is the oft. despised "jazzer" that he is, almost invariably, virtually a composer himself. The flippant, banal, over-sentimental tune which reaches him from the pen of the popular song-writer is the sorry vehicle at his disposal. Straightway he proceeds to polish it up. Phrase by phrase he dissects it and embellishes it, rhythmically, of course, for he is first and foremost playing for dancing and this triving to add real gold to tawdry tinsel is generally extremely successful.

Thanks to my experience of the public, I was convinced long ago that the majority of people like to be able to hear and recognise the melody. Therefore, my band always keeps it "obvious," but that there is a marked difference in the way a competent dance band plays a fox-trot ballad to the way in which, say, a cafe orchestra does it, is evidence that a good deal more effect is put into modern rhythmic music than is shown in the printed band parts.

Has dance music progressed? Well, in France and Germany the state academies include it in their standard syllabus. Nearly every dance band of ordinary competence now has at least one performer who can orchestrate for the combination. Millions listen in for dance music each night in preference to any other entertainment. The leading composers are writing for the dance band and the great conductors admit its virility and artistic aspirations.

In France, they made me an "Officer de l'Instruction Publique" because I have something to do with raising the status of dance music. Yes, "Jazz" has improved, and will go on improving forever.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tatori Maru	5973	16 May	30 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	30 ,,	23 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	....	@1 Jun
Iyo ,,	6000	30 May	13 ,,
Suwa ,,	11000	....	16 ,,
Tokiwa ,,	6972	15 June	29 ,,
Fushimi ,,	11000	....	@ 30 ,,
x Kaga ,,	5866	29 June	15 July

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 ,,	14 June
Haruna ,,	10500	10 June	28 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	9 June	16 June
Chichibu ,,	22000	24 June	30 June

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan Australia services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full particulars, please apply to
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building, 270/272, Hornby Road, Phone No. 20279
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Havre Maru	7th May.	16th ,,
Borneo Maru	10th ,,	23rd ,,
Shunko Maru	25th ,,	8th June
Celebes Maru	9th June	19th ,,

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 224.

TILES AND MARBLE
MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
SAJAN & CO.
FORT BOMBAY

TO MAKE
Your Life
Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through
KAM SHASTRA
Sent GRATIS and Post FREE
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859).
Head Office: Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents: The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

From 25th December to 25th CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay has issued the following abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7 May 1931.
(In thousands of rupees).

Reserve:	
Coin and bullion.	
In India:—	
Notes in circulation	1,56,60.55
Silver coin	1,18,14,01
Gold bullion	23,91,42
Silver bullion	7,35,11
In England:	
Gold bullion	Nil
Silver bullion	Nil
In H. M's. Dominions.	
Gold bullion	Nil
In transit between India, England and H. M's Dominions	
Silver bullion	Nil
Securities (Purchase price.)	
Gold bullion	Nil
In India	7,20.04
In England	Nil
Internal Bills of Exchange	Nil

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Forecast Of Favourable Weather

GOOD UNDERTONE WITH MORE BUYERS

Will Prices Advance ?

The main trend of prices continues upward. Present weakness has induced more buying. Offerings are limited. Weather continues less favourable. It looks as if higher prices will be reached before any important selling begins—says Cotton Miracle:—

BOMBAY, May 13.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Trades were adopting a waiting attitude. Prices declined on favourable Western Belt Forecast and unfavourable Liverpool cables. Prices opened at a decline of 6 points and after uuctuating with9in a narrow range of 7 points closed at a decline 6 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 9.85c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 8 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 9.50c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 1 point. The Garside's estimate was better than expected and together with good New York opening, it had a steadying influence on the values. The Spot market ruled quiet. The market closed unchanged. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points at 5.39 and sales were 5,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton prices declined 2 to 1 point. Egyptian Eukels declined 2 points. The Alexandia market was quiet and prices declined 17 to 21 points.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., states:—

Notwithstanding continued tinued rains and abnormally low temperatures, coupled with steadiness in Silver, Wheat and Securities, market action is disappointing. Weekly Weather Report to-day is likely to indicate poor condition of crop but unfavourable textile reports do not encourage free trade buying. With the uncertainty of the weather hereafter, operators seem disinclined to sell "short" on present unproductive prices but the uneconomic operations of the Farm Board have antagonised the World's Spinners. We reiterate our opinion that the sooner the Farm Board announces its future policy the better it will be for the World's trade at large.

—o—

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 9.99—01 lowest 9 92—.08.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. New York cables, little rain. Goods rather firmer.

New York. Narrow market, market, easily affected either way. Bear operators selling. Absence of buying orders in any volume. Speculative interests dormant. Market influenced by weakness in outside markets. Dry weather needed.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: New York cables: In United States sales of cloth past week were far below current production: mill margins decreasing considerably. Mill situation remained unchanged in Great Britain, improved in Germany and worsened in France and Italy. Sales of cloth by Mills of U. S. last month were 61 per cent. of Mills production during the month.

11-25 a.m.: Liverpool: More liquidation, quiet.

2-50 p.m.: New York cables: Little more activity in textiles, market featureless, outside interest almost lacking. Pending more definite crop news no important move in sight.

Reuter's cable:

New York market was dull and featureless. Traders were adopting a waiting attitude. Prices declined on favourable Western belt forecast and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal 5.30

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 189/ equal 4.31

Difference .99 points equal Rs. 43.

New York July (Close) 9.94 equal 4.97

Broach J/A (Expected) Rs. 189/ equal 4.31

Difference .66 points equal Rs. 29/

Liverpool New York.

(At Liverpool close). July 66, Oct. 54 (American points.)

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 18[illegible]

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.
New York, May 12.

Yarns Southern, Single Skeins, 20's per lb. 19-1/2 Cents.

Yarns Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb. 33 Cents.

Yarns Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb. 47 Cents.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 12..

July	9.94—.06
October	10.29—.06
December	10.52—.07
January	10.64—.06
March	10.82—.07
Middling Spot	9.35—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 12..

May	9.74—.08
July	9.92—.08
Middling Spot	9.50—.05

NEW YORK.
New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	—
July	9 94
October	10.30
December	10.52

New York. Noon Call.

May	9.73
July	9.94
October	10.29

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
New York, May 12..

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Export to the Continent	11,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 12.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.21
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.41
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.61
Oomra Good	3.61
Oomra Fully Good	3.81
Oomra Fine	4 01
Bengal Good	3.37
Bengal Fully Good	3 52
Bengal Fine	3.67
Scinde Fully Good	3.52
Scinde Fine	3.67
Scinde Superfine	3.82

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 12.

May	7.99
July	8.04
September	8.20
October	8 26
November	8 33
January	8 48
March	8 62
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	8.35

New York May 12.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 12.

	Opening.	Closing.
May	5.22	5.23
June		5.26
July	5.29	5.30
August		5.34
September		5.38
October	5.42	5.42
November		5.46
December		5.50
January	5.54	5.54
February		5.58
March	5.63	5.63
April		5.67
May		5.71
Middling Spot		5.39 —.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, May 12.
Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales.
Sales for Exports 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, May 13.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/8 Highest Rs. 34/12 Closing Rs. 34/-.
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 35/2 Highest Rs. 35/6 Closing Rs. 34/12/3.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/8 Highest Rs. 31/12 Closing Rs. 31/4.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 33/7 Highest Rs. 33/12 Closing Rs. 33/1.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS
Bombay, May 13.

Wheat May	3 13 6
Wheat Sept.	3 15 9
Linseed May	6 12 9
Linseed Sept.	7 1 0
Castorseed	6 12 0
Cottonseed	2 3 6
Groundnuts	6 0 0
Teelseed	8 2 0
Rapeseed	7 12 0
Mowraseed	5 4 0
Myrabolams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	11 6 0

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

BULL SUPPORT IN MILL SHARES.

Good Undertone.

Bombay, May 13.

The share market opened steady but soon prices declined on selling by Bears. There was a general decline of about Rs. 57- when bulls supported the market and prices fully recovered the lost ground. The undertone of the market is good and although the feeling is improved there is no important buying. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 689/- and after declining to Rs. 682/- prices closed at Rs. 689/8. Fazal Shares opened at Rs. 377/- and after declining to Rs. 371/- firmed upto Rs. 380/- by the close sentury opened at Rs. 235/- and after declining Rs. 2/- closed at Rs. 235/10 Bombay Burma shares ruled Steady, with prices fluctuating between Rs. 431/14 and Rs. 426/-. Tata Steel shares ruled steady and ordinary closed at Rs. 21/12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, May 13.
Bombay Dyeing 687, 82, 88 ,87
Century 235, 32, 35
Colaba 105
Crescent 71
Fazul 377, 71, 80
Indore 362, 61-14
Madhowji N. 22
Nagpur 361, 58
New Great 151, 50-10,
Pearl 237, 32, 36
Simplex 62, 63
Swadeshi 266, 65, 67
Burma 431, 26, 30-10
Hydro 105-10, 105-15
Tram 115, 114-11, 115
Deff. 277
Ord. 21-12, 6, 14, 12
Bundi 14
Indian 186, 85
Katni Ord. 171,
Alcock 200, 198

MILLS.
Bombay, May 13.

100 Ahm. Advance	300
50 Apollo	2- 8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	678-8
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	235-10
50 Central India P.	445-14
100 Central India	358-12
100 Colaba	105-0
100 Dossa	147-8
100 Crescent	71-4
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-3
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	380-0
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-6
1000 Hindustan	140
100 Indore Malwa	361-14
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
100 Kastoorchand	8-6
100 Khatau	100-0
100 Kohinoor	139-6
250 Laxmi	900
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	575
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	505-0
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	150-10
100 New City	61-
250 Pabani	138-2
250 Pearl	236-4
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	187b
250 Simplex	63-12
100 Swan	88-1
100 Swadeshi	267-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577-
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67- 0
50-25 Central	14-14
10-5 Eastern	72-8
500 Imperial	1060
500-125 Imperial Contr.	258-12
100-50 India	82-0
5 Union	3-6-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14-0
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian B.	185-0
100 Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P:	106-4
40 Katni Df.	676-4
100 Katni	170-0
10 Punjab P.	9-2
Punjab	8-5
100 Shahabad	160

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P:	6- 0
15 Jupiter	7- 8
15 New India	17-2
200-100 Oriental	1640-0
10 Vulcan	5-4

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119- 6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976- 4
1000 Andhra Val.	591-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-12
50 Bom. Tram	115
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-12
100 Tata Hydro	105-15
1000 Tata Power P.	1103-12
100 Tata Power	427-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	805
100 Amritsar Patti	118- 0
100 Central Provinces	78-8
100 Dho Barramati	91- 8
100 Guzrat	50
90 Mandra Bhon.	60
500 Tapti Valley	630-0

MINING.

10 Central India	0-1:
10 Shivrajpur	13-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	112-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	38-8
30 Tata Steel D.	277-8
75 Tata Steel	21-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	198-12
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	186-4
50 Bom. Telephone	44-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-12
125 Bom. Burma Old	430-10
Bom. Burma New	160-
100 Ind. Bleaching	143-12
15 Scindia	6-12-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	52-6-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-5-0

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 13.

Following quiet but steady cables from New York, our market opened at Rs. 190/ for Broach J/A. delivery. There was limited business and prices improved As. 6/- to Rs. 190/8. It is said that some member of the East India Cotton Association who is reported to have done business in new Cotton Crop prior to 1st May, is fined Rs. 250/. There is a large number of firms who have done business like this and the decision of the Board of the E. I. C. A. is expected to be out to-day at 4 p.m. This has created a little stir in the market but we understand that the Board has taken decipliinary action.

Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 2 points. Later cables were 7 points down. Rates at 5.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M. 130/12.
Broach J/A. 140/12.
New Broach 203/12.
Oomra May 153/0.
Oomra July 165/8.
New Oomra D/J. 173/8.
Bengal May 150/0.
Bengal July 148/0.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, May 13.

83 Toyomankwa Shegaon 167 1/2.
100 Toyomankwa Dharwah 169 1/2.
148 Toyomankwa Ujjain 170 1/2.
170 1/2.
87 Toyomankwa Banusa 168.
57 Toyomankwa Banusa 168.
82 Toyomankwa Shegaon 167 1/2.
42 A. Damodar Akola 168 1/4.
100 Currimbhai Hubli 220 1/2
60 Chachet T. & Co., Miyagaon 168 1/4.
100 Bombay & Co., Boad 153 1/2.
104 Bussan & Co., Sujalpur 176.
100 Viram Ludha Palej 187.
100 Viram Ludha Palej 188.
109 E. Spinner & Co., Veraval 5 on.
104 G. G. Kesha Nimarkhedi 174 1/4.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

Mail, Express And Passenger Trains.

Arrivals at the Bombay Central:

	H.	M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5	20
No. 20 Up Punjab-Bombay Express	5	55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 16 Up Frontier Mail	8	35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	25
No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	45

Departures from the Bombay Central:

	H.	M.
No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express	8	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No. 15 Down Frontier Mail	19	20
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	21	5
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21	25
No. 19 Down Bombay-Punjab Express	21	35
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	5

AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	45
On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi—arrives	9	15

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on the 1st May 1931.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees
Subscribed Capital	112500000
Capital Paid up	56250000
Reserve	94000000
Public Deposits	143152000
Other Deposits	678899000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	14031000
Rupees	946332000

ASSETS

Government Securities	265219000
Other authorized securities under the Act	26474000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	113089000
Cash Credits	300876000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	31147000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	5139000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	27526000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	8361000
Balances with other Banks	335000
	788165000
Cash	158167000
Rupees	946332000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£3084700
Advances and Investments in London	£3110260
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£28660

Percentage 18.91.
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES

Public Deposits Rs. 18,35,000 Decrease.
Other Deposits Rs. 1,47,32,000 Decrease.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments Rs. 1,45,31,000 Decrease.
Loans Rs. 1,10,68,000 Decrease.
Cash Credits Rs. 99,80,000 Increase
Bills discounted and Purchased Rs. 66,91,000 Decrease.
Cash 59,65,000 Increase.
Percentage 18.91.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, 1st May 1931.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 13.

	Bales.
Khandesh	65
Central India	41
Barsi-Nugger	62
Hyderabad-Gaorani	110
Berar	280
Central Provinces	268
Dhollera	3,386
Broach	763
Compta-Dharwar	1,764
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	525
Egyptians	454
East Africans	2,349
Cotton	10,796
	Cwts.
Wheat	883
Linseed	6,556
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	164
Gingellyseeds	269
Poppyseeds	18
Groundnuts	4,744
Castorseeds	3,919
Rice	44,183
Myrabollams	843
Cottonseeds	2,759
Gram	1,530
Joowar	2,988
Maize	2
Bajree	1,332
	Tons.
Coal	3,534

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.
Bombay, May 13.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail.

	Week ending 8th May 1931. This week	This season Last season	
Brought into Sight	92	12,582	13,365
Receipts at U. S. Ports	36	8,612	8,235
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	6	1,005	1,299
To Continent	66	3,777	3,947
To Japan, Canada etc.	19	1,351	1,154
Total	91	6,133	6,350
World's spinners Takings or American cotton	209	8,923	11,109
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	26	1,351	2,213
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		3,423	1,640
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,113	893
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,196	1,380
Total		6,732	3,913
Last week		6,782	3,992
Difference on week		— 50	— 79
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,039	910

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1931.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Separatists' Tactics Exposed

—:o:—

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS WALK OUT AND CHAIRMAN VACATES SEAT

Mr. Zahur Ahmed's Show At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

Considerable confusion, necessitating police interference to restore order, occurred at a public meeting of Muslims of Allahabad convened last night in the Muhammad Ali Park by the protagonists of separate electorates, the chief among them being Mr. Zahur Ahmad and Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan. The authorities fearing trouble, had posted about half a dozen constables armed with lathis and two sub-inspectors at the meeting from the beginning, Khan Bahadur Ikram Hussain, city deputy superintendent of police, along with some more constables was waiting, it is believed at some place near the meeting in order to be able to reach the meeting place promptly in case his presence was needed there at any time.

The meeting was convened, according to a handbill announcing the meeting, in accordance with a decision that meetings should be held all over the country on May 10 to record support to the resolutions of the All-India Muslim Conference held at Delhi under the presidentship of Maulana Shaukat Ali. It was distinctly stated in the notice of the meeting that people should not create a disturbance in the meeting and whoever wanted to speak should not do so without obtaining permission of the president. A number of Congress and Nationalist Muslims led by Mr. Mahmudullah, Dr. Faruqi and Maulana Shahid also attended the meeting and several of them it is stated, expressed their wish and even gave their names in writing, to the president to speak at the meeting. One of the Nationalist Muslims, who wished to speak, was Mr. Shafi Ahmad Qidwai, personal assistant to the chairman of the municipal board, whose attempt to speak at a similar meeting held last month had failed due to interruptions. He was told on this occasion by Mr. Zahur Ahmad that he would not be allowed to speak as he was a municipal employee.

The meeting which was fixed, according to the notice, for 7-30 p.m. began at about 8-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Maulana Wilayat Husain, when Mr. Zahur Ahmad moved a resolution supporting whole-heartedly the resolutions passed at Delhi on April 5 and 6 at the All-India Muslim Conference held under the presidentship of Maulana Shaukat Ali, expressing the opinion that no constitution would be acceptable to the Muslims which did not guarantee the minimum Muslim demands formulated by the said conference and emphasising that the maintenance of separate electorate was a vital necessity for the political existence of the Muslims of India.

INTERRUPTIONS AND DISORDER

There were brief interruptions during Mr. Zahur Ahmad's speech, but when dealing with separate electorate, Mr. Zahur Ahmad related the disadvantages from his point of view, of the system of joint electorate in respect of the municipal boards a voice was heard inquiring what the speaker had done as a member of the Allahabad municipal board. Mr. Zahur Ahmad replied that if he had not done anything he had at least got a resolution recorded in the municipal board for the naming of the park in which the meeting was being held as Mahomed Ali Park, and asserted that he was prepared to tender his resignation from the municipal board if any Muslim proved that he had not done anything in the municipal board.

This assertion of Mr. Zahur Ahmad was followed by a loud uproar, during which most of the people assembled at the meeting stood up and arguments which were not quite audible, ensued between different groups of people, with the result that the chief of the Muslim volunteers whistled to them to collect and restore order and the sub-inspectors and constables also engaged themselves in pacifying the agitated people. Mr. Ikram Husain also made his appearance and dispersed agitated groups of people.

Mr. Zahur Ahmad asserted during the confusion caused at the meeting that this disturbance had been pre-arranged by the members of the Muslim Nationalist party, an allegation which the Nationalist Muslim leaders seated on the dais strongly repudiated.

Order having been restored Mr. Zahur Ahmad continued his speech. He had already spoken for over one hour and a quarter, but there appeared to be no sign of his concluding his speech. He was criticising the alleged practice of causing interruptions when at quarter to ten, Mr. Mahmudu'lah and Dr. Farupi, Nationalist Muslims, who had been waiting for an opportunity to speak, left the meeting as a protest against this apparently interminable speech, followed by many others, when there was once again some confusion and groups of people talking together in an agitated manner were again formed.

At last the Nationalist Muslims left the meeting and the task of the conveners of the meeting to secure the passage of the resolution without opposition became very easy. Shortly after their departure, Mr Zahur Ahmad also concluded his speech and he was followed by Mr. Muhammad Hussain, who seconded the resolution. The monotony caused by Mr. Zahur Ahmad's long speech appeared to have tired the patience of the president also, for he also retired from the dias after order was restored and took his seat in the open at the end of the park, and Mr. Zahur Ahmad himself conducted the rest of the proceedings. Several other Muslims were then called simply to say that they supported the motion after which the resolution of Mr. Zahur Ahmad was put to the vote and declared carried. The meeting dispersed after recording a resolution of condolence on the death of Maulana Nisar Ahmad.

It was the impression of many people that the making of a very lengthy speech was a part of the tactics to leave little or no time for the opponents to speak, although it is stated that the remote hope of being permitted to speak after the proposer and the seconder of the resolution had finished their speeches, was held out to the Nationalist Muslims.

MUSLIM NATIONALISTS WALK-OUT

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Dr. M. H. Faruqi Interviewed

Interviewed by a representative of the "Leader," Dr. M. H. Faruqi said with reference to last night's meeting, I was given a notice yesterday, issued by Mr. Zahur Ahmad's party, announcing that a meeting of the Musalmans would be held in Mahomed Ali Park. It was further announced in the same notice that people should refrain from coming there and creating trouble and that no one would have a right to speak unless he took the consent of the president first. So far as this notice went my interpretation of it was simply this, that Messrs. Zahur Ahmad and Co. wanted to gently convey to us through this notice that we should not be present in the meeting. 'Trouble' in this notice obviously meant that the opposite view should not be placed before the public. In spite of the repeated requests of my friends and some workers of the Muslim Nationalist party and a section of the public I refrained from attending the meeting. At about 8-30 p.m. when I was working in the office of the Muslim Nationalist party in the city a gentleman came to me and said that Mr. Zahur Ahmad had specifically called on me to speak and the president had acquiesced with the proposal. In quick succession another gentleman came and said that my presence was absolutely necessary there because I was being called by Mr. Zahur Ahmad himself. Though it was difficult for me to reconcile Mr. Zahur Ahmad's notice with this subsequent development I was bound to accept the challenge and I reluctantly went to the meeting.

When I reached there Mr. Zahur Ahmad was holding the platform. I noticed that the seating arrangement one and the near the dais was so made as to throttle articulation, without even considering whether a person who wished to speak wanted to raise a point of order or not. Anyway Mr. Zahur Ahmad continued for 40 minutes and up to that time everything was quiet. Mr. Zahur Ahmad started with the assertion that he did not want to attack personalities and after this assertion in the very next breath he started attacking personalities right and left, first by innuendos and then openly by names. We bore all this in peace because we fully realised that even our just protest would be interpreted to mean that we wished to create trouble. Therefore, we kept absolutely quiet.

It will be too tedious to go into details of what Mr. Zahur Ahmad said. There was not a single argument but plenty of abuse. We had intended to deliver a speech and we wished and still wish to abide by the decision of the Musalmans, whatever that decision may be. But when Mr. Ahmad openly said that people who represented a different school of thought had no place in the meeting and it was a meeting convened by the separatist school of thought and should be addressed by them only and further requested us that we should not be present there we had no option left.

"A CONFUSION AND MALTREATMENT."

At this stage there was a little confusion and some workers of the Muslim Nationalist party were actually maltreated. I went up to the president and intimated to him that these people wished to put us in a false position by themselves creating trouble and now that Mr. Zahur Ahmad had asked us to go, having declared it to be a meeting of only separatists, I had in all decency no option but to withdraw with my colleagues. There is a further reason for our withdrawal. Seeing that they were bent upon mischief and that they wished to throw the blame upon us, there was no option for us except to leave the meeting. The moment we got up about 500 Musalmans left the meeting. The total strength of the meeting in my opinion was not more than 1,000 or 1,100. It cannot therefore, be said in any way after the clear declaration of Mr. Zahur Ahmad that it was a meeting of the Musalmans of Allahabad. I wish to make it plain that the public should not be deluded into believing that the Musamans of Allahabad in general who are good citizens are capable of such aggressive tactics as were adopted in the meeting, and further it would be really cruel to put a stigma upon the name of the Musalmans of Allahabad by calling this meeting as a general Musalman public meeting.

I wish to mention one more fact which has only an indirect connection with yesterday's meeting. The supporters of the Muslim Nationalist party had thought of announcing a public meeting for the 9th and notices were printed and they are still lying in the office of the Muslim Nationalist party. But the moment we came to know that leaders of the opposite thought were invited by his Highness the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal we stopped the meeting in fairness to all parties and did not circulate our notice. When the negotiations are being carried on in Bhopal by responsible leaders of the two parties it was not advisable for Mr. Zahur Ahmad to have held a meeting here. He should have at least waited till the deliberations in Bhopal were over. In another interview Mahmudullah Jung corroborats Dr. Faruqui's statement.—"Leader."

HASRAT MOHANI FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES

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He Changes His Mind Again

"BHOPAL NAWAB IS A NUISANCE", HE SAYS

BANGALORE, May 12.

Opening to-day the Mysore Muslim Conference Maulana Hasrat Mohani (Cawnpore) strongly supported the plea for separate electorates for Indian Mussalmans in any future constitution.

"I am nothing if not a radical communist wholly with the Congress so long as the Congress kept to the ideal of complete independence like the United States of America. When, however, the Congress decides to accept lesser forms of constitution like Dominion Status with safeguards, Mussalmans become essentially communalists and will insist on separate electorates lest they should be subjected to the combined domination of the British Government and the Hindu majority.'

A NUISANCE

Continuing Mr. Hasrat Mohani said that the Nawab of Bhopa' was a nuisance. The ruler of an Indian State had absolutely no business to interfere with and influence British Indian Muslim opinion. Any compromise resulting from the Nawab's meeting with Mr. Shaukat Ali and other leaders might not be endorsed by the majority of Mussalmans who ought not, he thought to attend further stages of the Round Table Conference discussions unless the community's legitimate demands were met.

EVER LOYAL

Moulana Modi Abdul Gaffor, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, said that the Muslim community in the State ever remained loyal and faithful to the Mysore throne which, he considered, was the paramount duty. He indicated a constructive programme of work towards securing the religious social and economic uplift of the masses in the community. Endorsing the plea for separate electorate for Muslims in British India, he said that it was a pity that even friends had turned hostile. "Our very shadow is threatening us."—A.P.

SUKHDEV RAJ PRODUCED BEFORE TRIBUNAL.

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Seven Charges To Be Preferred?

FURTHER HEARING NEXT WEEK

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 13.

Sukhdev Raj was produced today before the Special Tribunal after the court was cleared of the accused in the New Conspiracy case. He was informed there were about seven cases against him.

Sukhdev Raj asked for writing material. He said the Magistrate who had granted remand had allowed him pen and paper, but the police removed the same next morning. The decision regarding whether his trial was to take place separate from or joint with other accused was reserved till May 19.

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LAHORE, May 12.

Sukhdev Raj, who was arrested in Shalimar Gardens, was produced to-day before the Special Tribunal which allowed him to interview his legal adviser for one hour daily. The prosecution stated that there had been a series of charges against the accused, and added that Government had not decided under which charge he should be proceeded against.

The accused will again be produced before the Tribunal on the 18th instant.

Historic "Howard Cup" Fetches £11,000

LONDON, May 12.

Rugby.—In Christie's auction rooms, to-day, the historic relic known as the Howard Cup was purchased for £11,000 by Lord Wakefield. The old relic consists of a small Ivory Cup believed to have been the drinking Cup of Thomas a Beckett, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in 12th century. The cup, to which a superb silver gilt stand and superstructure was added afterwards, was bequeathed to Catherine of Aragon, the first wife of King Henry VIII. For many generations the Cup has been in possession of Howards, Dukes of Norfolk.—B. O. W.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT ADAMPUR

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One Killed Another Injured.

POLICE RAID CONGRESS OFFICES

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 13.

One person was killed and another seriously injured in a bomb explosion at Adampur.

The police raided the Hishiarpur Congress office, but nothing incriminating was found. The police took away the Committee's minute book.

LAHORE, May 13.

Chanan Singh, General Secretary, Adampur District Congress Committee, has been killed and Gurdit Singh, a Congressman, has been seriously injured as a result of a bomb explosion at Adampur. Police have arrested Gurdit Singh and searched the offices of Hoshiarpur District Congress Committee.—A. P.

PRINCE VISITS CHANCE'S GLASS WORKS

Advises Intensive Advertising To Mancheser Businessmen

LONDON, May 12.

Rugby.—At the end of a strenuous day spent in touring engineering factories and speaking on his recent South American tour, at the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce dinner, the Prince of Wales paid a visit in the small hours of this morning to the glass works of Messrs. Chance Ltd., of Smethwick, where is produced glass used in the majority of the world's lighthouses, and some of the best optical and scientific instruments in the world.

This morning the Princes flew on to Manchester where the Prince of Wales, to-day, oddressed businessmen on trade openings in South America. He advised more intensive advertising of British wares and urged the necessity of adapting British methods, whose reputation for quality stood extremely high in South America, to the specific requirements of particular overseas market.—B. O. W.

TURKISH JOURNALIST'S WORLD TOUR

Lecture At Tunis

There has arrived in the Capital of Tunis, the Turkish writer and scholar, Mohsin Effendi editor of the Turkish Journal "Iqdam" on his way from New York, after having undertaken a long tour in the East of Asia and the North of America. Mohsin Effendi visited the newspaper offices and stated that he contemplated giving a lecture about his tour, which had taken about 15 months, in which period he had travelled through a number of Islamic countries.—"Muslim Outlook."

STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Mr. Satyamurty Explains

MADRAS, May 12.

Mr. S. Satyamurti writes that "the Conference of some people of some Indian States proposed to be held in Bombay early in June has nothing to do with the Conference proposed to be held in Baroda by the Committee appointed at Karachi. The idea was to hold a joint session of all States Peoples' Conferences in India with a view to creating a single all-India central organisation uniting under the auspices of the Congress. As the President of the Karachi Committee, I desire to dissociate myself and the Committee from this Conference. Arrangements are being made for an early joint Conference by the Karachi Committee."—A.P.

LUDHIANA MUNICIPALITY TO THE RESCUE OF FAIR SEX

Women Can Vote And Be Corporator

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, MAY 13.

The Ludhiana municipality has resolved that women should not only have the right to vote but should also be eligible to stand for election to the municipality.

CONTROL OF FRONTIER CONSTABULARY

Move To Tie Hands Of Popular Ministers

PESHAWAR, May 12.

The North West Frontier Province Subjects Committee examined to-day Mr. Adam, Inspector-General of Police and Mr. Short Commandant, Frontier Constabulary. The main question under discussion was whether the Frontier Constabulary should be treated as a Central or Provincial responsibility.

PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Adam expressed the view that on principle, the Frontier Constabulary should be regarded as a police force rather than military force and should be under the general control of the Inspector-General of Police, as military police are in other provinces, though it would retain its own special organisation. Witness thought that there was no reason why the Frontier Constabulary, as part of the police force in the province, should not be treated as a provincial subject and come under the control of the new Provincial Government.

COMMANDANT DISAGREES.

Mr. Short on the other hand looked upon the Frontier Constabulary primarily as a military force much more closely analogous in training and functions to transborder scouts and militias than to border police. Their main function was to prevent raiding from across the border by patrolling the border and dealing with gangs engaged in raiding. The Frontier Constabulary only carried out ordinary police work, when they were specially asked to do so by the District authorities.

Sir Abdul Qauyum and other members of the Committee put it to Mr. Short that if the Frontier Constabulary were engaged in ordinary police functions within settled districts, the Provincial Government should have control over them. Mr. Short's view was that it would be better to confine the duties of the Frontier Constabulary to prevention of raiding which was in any case their main function and to keep them under control.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION FROM MINISTERS.

Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar questioned Mr. Adam closely regarding certain police matters which Mr. Adam had suggested were of primary concern to the Central Government. Mr. Adam made it plain that he did not advocate any separation of police force into provincial and central and that the police as a whole should be provincial and under the Provincial Government. But there were certain directions in which the Central Government was interested in a particular standard of protection being maintained in the Frontier Province, and if in fixing the financial subvention from the Centre this special standard of expenditure on police matters was taken into account, it would be reasonable that the standard should not be lowered by provincial government without the consent of the Central Government. Generally Mr. Adam emphasised the importance of the police having support of public opinion and provided the Ministers were not likely to interfere in matters of internal discipline, he had no objection to the police coming under the new Provincial Government.

Mr. R. B. Thakar Dutt suggested that law and order should be kept under responsible Central Government.

Mr. Adam did not agree with this proposal.

Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar leaves Peshawar to-morrow morning for Simla in connection with the discussion about the date of the ext sitting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee. He is not expected to return till Saturday evening.—A. P.

FARMERS TO PAY UP LAND REVENUE

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But Officials Refuse To Release Property

SUSPENSION OF 2ND INSTALMENT DEMANDED

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, May 12.

Sjt. Veerangouda Patil, the successful leader of Hirekerur Taluka returned to Belgaum after instructing the ryots to act according to the truce and the agreement between the Commissioner and Mr. Chikodi. The agreement is working smoothly in Hirekerur.

Sirsi and Siddapur have paid up the first instalment and only Rs. 6000 are remaining in each taluka. But the lower officials are infringing the terms) by bringing in Section 148 of the Land Revenue Code by not releasing attached property, even when first instalment is paid.

Such cases are those of Ganpati Nagappa, Laxminarayan Chidambar, Subraya Sheshappa of Nyavangeri.

The Shirastedar of Sirsi refused to release the property to Gajanan Seetaram Bhat, Kulna Govind Krishnappa of Boppankodlu.

Mr. Karki, M.L.C., interviewed the Collector. The Collector has promised to look to thes. cases, but seemed keen on realising the 2nd instalment. Ryots are applying for suspension of 2nd instalment in the case of garden lands.

We are awaiting the result of the enquiry according to the Commissioner's order.

RUSSO TURKISH RELATIONS

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Soviet Ambassador And Ghazi Pasha

According to a message from Constantinople, His Excellency Ghazi Kamal Pasha received in audience the Soviet Ambassador in Angora, in connection with the tenth anniversary of the Treaty of Moscow. The interview was a long one, and was a proof of the firm friendliness between Turkey and Russia.—"Muslim Outlook."

British Railways' Ambitious Scheme.

MERGING OF ALL PASSENGER TRANSPORT

Within London Traffic Area

LONDON, May 12.

Rugby.—All the four main line British Railways have reached an agreement with the Ministry of Transport to pool gross receipts of their suburban passenger traffic, and bring them into a scheme to merge all passenger transport within the London traffic area. This decision was announced, toway, when a select committee of both Houses of Parliament considered the London Passenger Transport Bill under which a London Transport Board would be established controlling Underground Railways, Tubes and trams. An agreement has already been reached with underground group. The Board's receipts are estimated at 37 million pounds per year.—B. O. W.

NARGOL PROGRESSES TOWARDS SWARAJ

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Weaving Class Opened

(From A Correspondent.)

NARGOL, May 12.

Nargol, a village seven miles from Sanjan Station, is known to the public of Bombay only as a seaside resort. This village having a majority of Parsi population has shown its willingness to follow other villages during the civil disobedience movement. Three or four young men from this village went to jail during the Satyagraha campaign.

Bhaktidas Gandhabhai, an enthusiastic nationalist of the village has been taking a leading part in all national activities, and has now opened a weaving class with the object of spreading the handloom industry and khaddar among the villagers. Bhaktidas has employed an instructor, and at present, it is known, some seven or eight young men are receiving instructions. Bhaktidass sincere efforts to benefit the poor with the weaving class has been with out a fair result uptil now: but he hopes to do his best for the welfare of the down-trodden brothers.

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